Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Journeymen Tailors. Three good coat makers can have steady employment the year round, at good wages. Apply to THOS. L. GREENHOUR, Canton, Fulton County, Ill.

WANTED—To Photographers—An experienced photograph printer to take charge of the printing in a gallery. Address, stating terms, &c., to Box 403, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class, competent and practical double-entry bookkeeper, quick and correct at figures, making bills, &c., and a good penman. One acquainted with wholesale groceries preferred. Best references as to character, habits and abilities, with answer. Address LEDGER, Tribune office.

WANTED—Two salesmen. Must be men of good address and rapid mathematicians. Call, after 9 a. m. Monday, Room 3, 97 Clark-st. CARR, WARREN & CO.

WANTED—City solicitors for a first-class New York Life Insurance Company. Also local agents in all parts of the State. Liberal commissions paid. Call on, or address, GENERAL AGENT, Room 6, Speed's Block, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell our goods from sample. Those travelling for other houses can add a line of our goods without inconvenience. YOUNG AMERICA COLLAR COMPANY, 31 State-st.

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, cow, &c., and do general work about a house. Inquire at No. 4[illegible] North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A boy, 15 to 17 years of age, to assist in the cash desk; must reside with his parents. Apply before 8 o'clock Monday morning. J. B. SHAY, 142 and 144 Lake-st.

WANTED—Two good men to go to Harlem, seven miles west of the city, to dig shade trees. Wages $2 per day, and best board $5 per week. Call at 770 West Madison, Monday before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper. Must come well recommended. Salary $800 per annum. Enclose references and stamps, and address WHOLESALE CLOTHING, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—Good slateroofers. Apply at ROBT. GRIFFITH'S, 122 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Steam Fitters. First-class wages paid to good workmen. WALWORTH, TWOHIG & FURSE.

WANTED—Two first class barbers by C. ROTHMAN, Des Moines, Iowa.

WANTED—Immediately, good slate-roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S, 122 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Carpenters—On the west side of Vernon-av., half a block south of Douglas-place.

WANTED—A good Tinner to go to the country. For particulars inquire of JEWETT & ROOT, 20 River-st.

Employment Agents.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

House Servants.

Agents Wanted.

Partners Wanted.

Correspondence Wanted.

Information Wanted.

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man of steady habits, desires a situation in a bookstore. Has had two years' experience. Address GEO. A. WHITE, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, speaking English, German and French; able to keep a set of books; good accountant; willing to work and make himself useful. Good references given. Address E F, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as driver for a private family.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a healthy wet nurse. Inquire at Mrs. Dr. Adams', No. 8 North Clark-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a family, by a competent lady teacher. Best of references given. Address M H, Tribune office.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868. NUMBER 104.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speculations as to the Result of the Elections To-Morrow.

Pennsylvania Claimed for the Republicans by 15,000 Majority.

Official Exposure of the Copperhead Naturalization Frauds in Philadelphia.

A Large Republican Gain Expected in Ohio.

Call Issued for a Convention of War Democrats in New York.

Closing Meetings of the State Campaign in Indiana.

THE PROSPECT IN PENNSYLVANIA—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND CLAIMED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Information, received this evening from Philadelphia, is to the effect that the thorough exposure of the frauds, attempted by the Democrats through forged naturalization papers, to the public statement of the Democratic Judge, Sharswood, of the Supreme Court, that the seal of the Prothonotary's Court had been counterfeited, will go far towards neutralizing the attempts to cast illegal votes. District Attorney Mann has publicly notified the Baltimore and New York roughs that the full penalty of the law will be visited upon them if detected, and Mayor McMichael has sworn in two thousand extra policemen to preserve order and to detect illegal votes.

Colonel Forney has a letter in this morning's Chronicle saying that he has been in every part of the State, and is satisfied, on very careful estimates, that the Republicans will not have less than fifteen thousand majority on Tuesday.

CALL ISSUED FOR A CONVENTION OF NEW YORK WAR DEMOCRATS IN SUPPORT OF GENERAL GRANT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The following call is about to be issued by a number of War Democrats of New York for a mass meeting in support of General Grant:

"Those of Democratic antecedents who wish to retain entire Union upon principles which are fair and just; who believe that the debt incurred in the suppression of the rebellion is a sacred obligation, who insist that the plighted faith of the nation shall not be violated, and that its name and its credit shall not be disgraced; who desire to treat the States lately in rebellion with lenience and justice, but who will not consent to surrender the government to Southern rebels, still insisting that the rebellion

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT ELKHART, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Oct. 11.

The last great meeting of the campaign was held last evening here and was a grand success. Our entire square was densely crowded with men and women, and the Tanners, mounted and on foot, were out by hundreds and hundreds, and with rockets and Roman candles made a splendid illumination. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Your townsman, George C. Bates, spoke two hours on the Democratic platform, and who made it; the nominees, and who made them; and his illustration and description of both were powerful and eloquent to the very highest degree. No abler argument, no more eloquent appeal was ever made here. Set us down for 150 majority for this town alone, and rest assured that Indiana is good for 10,000, in spite of frauds and imports from Kentucky.

TURNOUT OF THE DEMOCRACY AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 11.

The Democracy of Allen and adjoining counties turned out yesterday at this place for their grand rally. The preparations were made at great expense and labor. There were mottoes, &c., in abundance, the negro and taxation forming the basis. The various bodies of tradesmen and mechanics were represented. The procession numbered four hundred wagons, with probably two voters to each. There were not over five thousand strangers in town, which, considering that Saturday is the countryman's great trade day, and that this county is so strongly Democratic, may be considered as an exceedingly poor investment for Democratic bonds. The Republicans are confident, and determined that they will turn out their full force at the polls on Tuesday.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT PINCETON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ind., Oct. 10.

A large Republican meeting in Princeton to-day was addressed by Hon. W. A. Woods and Captain E. P. Edsill, of Fort Wayne. There were between four and five thousand persons present, and a procession of wagons over two miles long. Captain Edsill, by his recitation of Sheridan's Ride, excited unbounded enthusiasm.

Two hundred and fifty Tanners marched through the streets, and a large crowd of about two thousand persons listened to the speeches of Frazier and others.

The people are wide awake. The meeting was a decided success. Responsible authority puts Kosciusko County down for nine hundred Republican majority.

COPPERHEAD KNOW NOTHING NONSENSE AT LEXINGTON, ILLINOIS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, McLean Co., Ill., Oct. 7, 1868.

In response to large bills with a formidable array of speakers' names, among which was that of J. A. McClernand, the Democracy of this and part of Livingston and Woodford Counties, to the number of about five hundred voters, met here yesterday. General McClernand did not appear, but J. H. Matheny, Andy Johnson's District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, a Know Nothing of 1856, and one who acted with that party while it existed, was on hand to earn his bread and butter, and made the principal speech, the burden of which was that Virginia, Texas and Mississippi were not in the Union, which fell very flat on his hearers.

The meeting was presided over by J. T. Demint, of this town, who was one of the most ardent supporters of Fillmore and the Know Nothing party in 1856, and while that party existed. If these men could have had their way in 1856 nearly half their hearers of yesterday would have no votes until they lived twenty-one years in this country. Yet these are the Democratic leaders now, who are daily posing to foreigners for their votes. And Democrats have the face to say that the Republican party is the Know Nothing party, in face of the fact which is now history that the Republicans in 1856 carried twelve Northern States for Fremont in spite of Fillmore Know Nothings and Buchanan Democrats. And if we had carried two more States in 1856 there would have been no war nor war debt now, as Fremont would not have let the South secede and steal the arms and public property at pleasure.

REGISTRATION AT DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.

Last week was the week of registry, and the result on Saturday night was the enrolling of 12,915 voters, a far larger number than was ever reached by any previous registering.

Senator Howard commences speaking in this State during the present week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT VAN WERT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT MONEE, WILL COUNTY, ILL.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

PROPOSED DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN GENERAL WASHBURN AND SENATOR J. R. DOOLITTLE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Oct. 11.—The Democratic nominee for Congress is S. L. Mayham, of Schoharie, and the Republican candidate is Joseph H. Ramsey, of Albany.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—At the Democratic Convention for the Sixth District, held in Malden yesterday, John K. G. Pierce was nominated for Congress.

GRAND REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT MASSILLON.

CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA—LARGE IMPORTATIONS OF KU-KLUX DEMOCRACY.

Memphis Items.

Fires.

Safe Robbery.

Ku-Klux Outrages in Arkansas.

EUROPE.

Affairs in Spain.

The New Government Formally Recognized by the Several Provinces.

Liberal Concessions to American Protestants.

Policy of France on the Schleswig Question.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

GOVERNMENT CONCESSION TO AMERICAN PROTESTANTS.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

The local Junta at Seville, at the request of the United States Consul, have granted permission to the foreign residents to build a Protestant church within the walls of the city.

MAYOR OF MADRID.

Don Rivero has been appointed Mayor of Madrid.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT FORMALLY RECOGNIZED BY ALL THE PROVINCES.

All the provinces have formally recognized the authority of the Central Provisional Junta now in session in this city.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ASSURED OF RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Oct. 10.

John P. Hale, United States Minister, had a cordial interview with Serrano to-day, and notified him of probable recognition by the United States after the lapse of one year.

THE FEELING IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.

Though people here have been informed of the progress of events in Spain, there have been no political manifestations. No excitement is apparent, and the city and island are quiet.

Great Britain.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S RECENT ADDRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of South Lancashire is praised by the Liberal organs, who contrast its frank and positive tone with the vague and negative utterances of Disraeli. The Tory papers do not take up the "no Popery" cry of the Premier, but rest the claims of their party in the parliamentary canvass on the brilliant foreign policy of the ministry, the success of the Abyssinian war, the necessity for the defence of the Church of England from the dangers by which it is menaced, and the maintenance of strict economy in expenditures. On the latter part, however, they are sharply censured by the Whigs, who point out the inconsistency between the precept and practices of those in power.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY

are making progress in their preliminary negotiations with the British Government. It is reported that Mr. Burlingame finds that Lord Stanley is not unfriendly to the policy proposed by China, and that he is ready to treat the question on the broad grounds of civilization, rather than from the purely English point of view urged by the London Times. It is understood that the Ambassadors will be received by the Queen on the 20th. After their reception by the Queen the Embassy will make a visit to Paris.

The Schleswig Question.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE IN RELATION THERETO.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The reference to Schleswig, made by the King of Denmark in his speech at the opening of the Rigsdag, induces semi-official journals here to declare that France is pledged to the treaty of Prague, and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact.

The fears of a European war have abated. The Presse, however, says the armories of France were never busier than at present.

Italy.

THE JUAREZ GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.

The Italian Government has officially recognized the Juarez Government in Mexico.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

FRENCH REBELS IN LOUISIANA.

The fact coming to light that large numbers of persons claiming protection of the French Government were taking an active part in politics in New Orleans, Mr. Berthemy, French Minister here, addressed a letter to the French Consul of that city directing him to inform these persons that such course would forfeit their claims to protection. This has excited much indignation among the French rebels in Louisiana, and will have an appreciable effect upon Seymour's vote.

HINCKLEY'S RING.

The prospects are that the small portion of Hinckley's ring still out of the hands of the law will be further reduced. Mr. Hinckley himself, by some inadvertence, has violated one of the plainest provisions of the Revenue law, to which the penalty of at least three months' imprisonment and not less than $5,000 fine is attached in case of conviction for the same.

SENATOR TRUMBULL,

who has been here for the last fortnight, left this evening for the West. He will enter the campaign about the middle of next week by speaking at Springfield, Ill., and soon thereafter will speak at Chicago, and two or three other points in the State. He expresses entire confidence in the election of Grant and Colfax.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued regulations and instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits, supplemental to those issued in August last. No distiller's bond can be approved until his distillery warehouse has been provided and established under the act of July 20th, and no distillery be permitted to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse. No deduction will be made upon the capacity tax on suspension of work, until the required notices are given to the Assistant Assessor.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Further Accounts of Damage by the Late Earthquake—Miscellaneous Items.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Advices from South America to September 30th are received.

Earthquakes continued on the southern coast of Peru, but caused no damage. Forty thousand houses were destroyed by the previous shocks in Arequipa, which would cost forty millions to rebuild.

Cuzco suffered little damage. Provisions had been received all along the coast from Valparaiso and Peru. The sufferers are abundantly supplied.

At Iquique 167,000 quintals of saltpetre were washed away by the sea.

Yellow fever had appeared in Peru. Four cases occurred in one day at Callao.

The United States steamers Powhatan and Kearsarge were at Callao.

Stanhope Prevost, an American merchant, died at Lima.

Senor Vicuna Mackenna, of New York notoriety, had commenced an action for libel against several papers in Chili. He made a defence before the Chilian House of Representatives stating that he was authorized to subsidize the American press, and got up public meetings in the United States in favor of his mission.

Heavy rain interrupted travel and business in Chili. The railroads were greatly damaged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—By the steamer Guiding Star, from Aspinwall, we have dates to October 2. The Constituent Assembly of the State of Panama met at Panama on the 1st inst., and passed decree assuming sovereignty until the new constitution be formed, delegating to the acting President, Correoso, the executive power, and recognizing the Provisional Government. Don Pablo Arosemena is President of the Assembly.

Senor Goi was refused a seat as member.

James Baldwin, the assassin of Mr. Parker, was still alive. His case was considered hopeless. He expresses sorrow for the act.

NEW YORK.

Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The triennial meeting of the Episcopal Society for the Increase of the Ministry was held at Zion Church this evening. The Secretary reported the receipts for the past year at $25,641; expenditures, $26,000. One hundred and sixty students were aided to prepare for the ministry; thirty-four from New York, thirty-five from the South, forty-one from the West, and fifty from the Middle States. After reading the report, an address was made by Rev. M. Goodman, of Nebraska. The other pulpits of the various Episcopal churches of this city and Brooklyn were generally occupied to-day by the bishops in attendance at the Triennial Convention.

ST. LOUIS.

The Paschall House Lottery Swindle—Mortuary.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—An examination of the Paschall House Association, whose lottery was drawn on Friday, shows that the Paschall House, the Memphis, and one of the St. Louis residences, all valued at $315,000, were drawn by the association, they having 3,800 unsold tickets in their possession.

Francis Nichols, a very promising son of General W. A. Nichols, of General Sherman's staff, died here yesterday.

BASE BALL.

The Chicago Excelsiors Win the Prize at the St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of Chicago, won the prize of $500 offered by the Fair Association.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

The following are the head-notes of cases to appear in 41 Illinois, now in press:

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Close of the Great Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—List of Premiums Awarded.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.

This has been as beautiful and pleasant a day as anyone could wish, and has brought out a larger number of visitors than would otherwise have come on the last day. There is a general longing to be gone, and persons from a distance must be in time for trains.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

More About the New York Convention.

Antecedents of Fifty-three Delegates.

Treason and Democracy, One and Inseparable.

COMPILED BY THOS. L. WILSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

From Our Special Correspondent.

A few weeks since you gave your readers the political records of one hundred and ten delegates to the convention which nominated Seymour and Blair, showing that every one of that number had been fully engaged, either at the South or at the North, with giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. I am now enabled to present the records of fifty-three more of the delegates to the same convention, and as will be seen they are fitting associates of those first named.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES.

FLORIDA—J. C. McLean, a Lieutenant in the rebel army, and a young enthusiast for the lost cause.

H. Wright, a Captain in the Confederate army.

James McKay, rebel Captain, but averse to hard fighting, and, at his own request, appointed Commissary.

E. M. L. Engle, Captain Confederate service.

Charles Davis, Lieutenant Confederate army.

J. J. Williams, Colonel rebel army.

LOUISIANA—C. F. Brenan was a prominent member of the rebel Congress, but its records show little regarding him beyond the fact that he drew his pay as such.

NORTH CAROLINA—M. E. Manly, Senator in rebel Congress, an original secessionist, opposed to any submission, opposed even to the reconstruction measures proposed by President Johnson.

George Howard. In the civil service of the rebellion as a Judge. He had much to do with confiscation of debts due Northern or Union men, and of property of either, and freely made his office subservient to the Southern cause.

R. A. McLean, a loud-mouthed secessionist, but not a fighting one. He held the position of Colonel of a Home Guard regiment, and managed to keep it by great activity in conscripting Union men.

SOUTH CAROLINA—W. S. Mullins was a member of the State Legislature of Confederate South Carolina.

J. B. Kershaw was an original secessionist, was eager for war, raised and commanded first rebel regiment from South Carolina, and rose to the rank of Major General.

Charles Tracy, served on the Committee of Organization at New York, was a member of the rebel Legislature of South Carolina.

C. H. Snowden, Colonel in the rebel army.

A. P. Aldrich, member of the rebel Legislature, was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court after the war by Mr. Johnson, but removed by General Canby for his bitter denunciation of the government and outspoken support of rebellion.

J. B. Carroll, Judge under Confederacy, and always oppressed Union men.

TENNESSEE—James White was a rebel contractor.

W. C. Kyle was also a contractor for rebel supplies.

R. M. Edwards wrote a letter at the outbreak of the war to the people of Tennessee, bitterly denouncing the Union and telling them the time had come for every man to go into the Confederacy.

A. W. Campbell, a General in the rebel army.

Edmond Cooper, one of the most willing tools of President Johnson since he first began to oppose Congress.

A. O. P. Nicholson, ex-United States Senator, deserted his seat to go into the rebellion.

TEXAS—D. A. Vertch, Major in Confederate army.

Stephen Powers, a rebel, but of little note.

G. W. Smith, rebel or Union man, according to which army was strongest in his vicinity.

VIRGINIA—John Goode, member of rebel Legislature of the State, voted for and signed ordinance of secession, and is an ex-member of Confederate States Congress.

George Blow, member of Legislature which passed ordinance of secession.

S. A. Coffman and W. B. Aster also voted for and signed ordinance of secession.

Robert Ridgeway, editor of rebel newspaper. During the war he wrote as follows, urging warfare outside the rules of war: "The Northern vandals have invaded our State, not to confront our armies and decide the chances of war in pitched battles, but have come to rob and steal, to plunder and burn, and to starve to death our women and children. Under such circumstances we should meet them as we meet the savage, the highwayman or the wild beast of the forest. Partisan bands should lie in wait for them on the roadside, in fence corners and behind trees; and, in short, they should be hunted down in any and every way that can be made efficient and effectual, until the State is relieved of their presence. Not observing the rules of civilized warfare themselves, they cannot expect their observance from us."

KENTUCKY—J. P. Bates was a member of a rebel convention which met at Russellville and passed an ordinance of secession for Kentucky, and this he voted for and signed.

NORTHERN DELEGATES.

CINCINNATI—W. W. Eaton wore a white feather in 1861, as a peace emblem and an insult to Union soldiers. Said in a convention in Hartford in 1862: "We will stand by the South."

IOWA—A. C. Dodge said in one of his speeches that the Democracy would teach old Abe Lincoln that the way of the transgressor was not easy.

ILLINOIS—W. J. Allen, ex-member of Congress, voted in July, 1862, against "a bill to suppress insurrection, and to punish treason and rebellion."

OHIO—Edson B. Olds, of Fort Lafayette, C. L. Vallandigham, who only heard fighting in the city of New York, and other worthies of this character from Ohio, are too well known to need notice.

WISCONSIN—State Senator Clark said in a speech in March, 1862, "There has never been anything called for by the South; and there can be, that I would not willingly consent to."

MONTANA—Green Clay Smith said in Washington at a Seymour ratification meeting: "Virginia, as well as the Southern States, is entitled to the same privileges as before the rebellion, and is still the State of Virginia, and her electoral vote must be counted; should it be cast for Grant it would be counted by the Radicals, and the Democrats would say Amen; should it be cast for Seymour and Blair, by the eternal it shall be counted."

PENNSYLVANIA—John D. Stiles voted against the act, July 19, 1862, "To suppress insurrection, punish treason," &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John G. Sinclair was noted for his cold-blooded treatment of Union soldiers. He used all the means in his power to secure disfranchisement of Union soldiers of New Hampshire while they were absent in the field.

H. H. Dodge, of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and Hon. John Morrissey, Knight of the Prize Ring, were both delegates to the convention. Montgomery Blair, Horatio Seymour, Sanford Church, Thos. A. Hendricks and Frank P. Blair stand on exactly the same footing in regard to many of their utterances.

[illegible]

BELVIDERE.

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

Letter from General Howard to Secretary Schofield.

Captain Mills' Detailed Report Concerning the Brutal Affair.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—General Howard, last evening, received from General Sibley the reports and affidavits relating to the Camilla massacre, and forwarded them to the Secretary of War, as follows:

GENERAL HOWARD'S LETTER.

"Hon. J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War:

"SIR: I have the honor to forward you affidavits sent me by General Sibley, with regard to the Camilla riot. The General says that no action whatever has been taken by the civil authorities at this date (October 5) toward bringing the guilty parties to punishment, and no inquest was held upon the bodies, nor investigation had, except by the bureau and Captain Mills, by order of the commanding officer of the District of Georgia, whose report has been forwarded to the commanding officer of the Department of the South. He further says it is not believed possible to bring the guilty parties to punishment through the civil authorities of Mitchell County, they being engaged in the affair, and justifying it, and no unbiased jury could be found in that county.

"The General makes no further remarks which relate to the riot, but simply submits affidavits, together with a private letter from an officer in that county, who makes a special request of him that it be not published.

"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

"O. O. HOWARD,

"Major General and Commissioner."

The following is the report of Captain Mills referred to:

CAPTAIN MILLS' REPORT.

MCPHERSON'S BARRACKS,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26, 1868.

Brevet Brigadier General R. C. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General Department of the South, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with special orders No. 44, from headquarters of the South, I proceeded to Camilla, Mitchell County, Ga., on the 22d inst., to investigate the occurrences at that place on the 19th inst. I respectfully report as follows:

A few days previous to the 19th inst. notices were circulated in Dougherty and Mitchell Counties that a Republican meeting would be held in Camilla, Ga., on that day, and that W. P. Pierce, a candidate for Congress for that district, John Murphy, candidate as Elector for that district, Putney and others would address the meeting; that pursuant to that notice a number of colored people from the plantations between Albany, Ga., and the neighborhood of Camilla, proceeded in a body to that place, accompanied by musicians and a wagon.

[illegible]

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MILLS,

Captain Sixteenth United States Infantry.

PIRACY ON THE RAMPAGE.

Rock Turnin Outdone—Wholesale Robbery and Murder—A Floating Brothel—An Indian Doctor on His Travels.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Journal, 9th.

For some days past a large but gaunt looking flatboat has been making its way down the Ohio, stopping at the various landings. The crew consisted of two men and three women, one of the men claiming to be a great Indian Doctor, who with a wonderful medicine cured all the ills that flesh is heir to in the shortest possible space of time.

[illegible]

Such open and unblushing piracy, wholesale robbery, murder, and general lawlessness have scarcely a parallel in the history of the Western country.

Board of Trade Meeting.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the full Board will be held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., to consider the proposed Amendment to the By-Laws, in regard to "Corners."

By order of the Board.

JNO. F. BEATY,
Secretary.

Dry Goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
136 Lake-st.,
Respectfully call the attention of the
LADIES
TO THEIR NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
Now opened, and being received daily.

Rich Chameleon Effects in Poplins, Serges, Epingelines, and other new Fabrics.

All the New Shades in Dress Goods, of every quality and price.

Handsome stock of French Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Queen's Cloths, the new All-Wool Pique Poplins, very rich and beautiful, Poplins, Alpacas, &c.

A very full assortment of new Black Fabrics, for Street Suits and Walking Dresses.

We call special attention to our line of new
Lyons Cloak Velvets
Which we will guarantee the CHEAPEST in the city.

Paisley Shawls at Great Bargains, from common to very rich qualities.

NEW CLOAKS.

New Fall Cloths and Cassimeres, for Gentlemen's and Boys' wear.

We shall feel favored by an inspection of our stock, now very large and complete, as we are confident our prices are unsurpassed in cheapness.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Real Estate for Sale.

LOTS FOR SALE
IN WRIGHTWOOD,
Near Lincoln Park.

This property fronts on Green Bay-av., a short distance from Fullerton-av., and is on the east side, towards the Lake and the Park. The lots are 34x198 feet, and are covered with large and beautiful trees and are choice and desirable property. It is in the handsomest grove on the Lake.

This property is now offered for sale FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Apply to
MARTIN ANDREWS,
No. 6 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE.

FIELD, KING & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.

SCOVILLE & HARVEY,
No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

The Health Lift.

THE HEALTH LIFT
WILL IT PAY?
To have a good appetite and hearty digestion?
To have steady nerves and a clear head?
To sleep soundly and wake refreshed?
To be, in short, strong and healthy?
If so, then GO AND LIFT, that these things may be added unto you?

The Health Lift, 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS, FURS,
And Fur Trimmings.
LATEST STYLES
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PUBLISH THIS DAY:
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STORE OF THE WEST,
Begs leave to call the attention of his many friends, and the public generally, to his
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ELEGANT PARLOR,
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FURNITURE.
ALSO,
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At prices meeting the demands of the times.
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Furnished complete with new and unique designs.
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BEDDING, MIRRORS, &C.,
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THE LIGHTHOUSE
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Has NO BRICK LININGS to absorb the heat and GATHER CLINKERS, but it is a DIRECT RADIATOR from a heavy CAST IRON FIRE CYLINDER. It has an EXTRA ILLUMINATING SURFACE, and is a BASE HEATER as well as a BASE BURNER.
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Five Million Osage
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NORTHWESTERN WAREHOUSE,
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J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

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REMOVAL and OPENING.
Our entire stock is now removed to State and Washington-sts., and will be open for sale MONDAY MORNING.
In order to arrange stock, the Retail Department will not be opened until 10 o'clock a. m.
IN THE EVENING,
if the weather is favorable, the entire building will be thrown open, and we shall be happy to have the public look through it.
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Furniture and Upholstery.

FURNITURE.
GRAND OPENING.
Having just received from the East and finished of OUR OWN MAKE large additions of
Furniture and Upholstery,
We cordially invite the public to a Grand Opening for inspection of Goods, on
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12,
AT 87, 89 AND 91 STATE-ST.
CHAS. TOBEY.

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DIRECT FROM
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We have now instore the LARGEST and BEST stock in English Underwear for men and boys, ladies, misses and children ever brought to the NORTHWEST. These goods were made expressly for us by celebrated English manufacturers, and the qualities and styles selected by ourselves in person on the spot.

In addition to Men's and Boys' Goods of very desirable kinds and qualities, we have supplied ourselves with Wrappers, Drawers and Hose for ladies, misses and small children, from the light weights up to heavy fleeced lined goods, in Silks, Merino and Cotton, such goods as have never before been imported to this continent. We are determined that Chicago shall have ONE place where ladies, misses and children can be supplied with substantial Underwear and Hose, in weight and qualities such as are used by men and boys.

DENT'S KID GLOVES for ladies and gentlemen. This Glove has no equal in the entire world.

A large line of Scarfs and Ties, made to our order in London and Paris, surpassing in richness anything of the kind ever shown in America.

London and Paris Collars and Cuffs for gentlemen, of entirely new styles.

Negligé Morning Robes made to order for gentlemen.

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As we buy almost our entire stock of goods of the manufacturer direct, we shall sell all goods LOW for the real value contained in them. We commence our qualities as low as an honest article can be furnished and go to the best.

ELY'S
ENGLISH HOSIERY HOUSE,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
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Opposite Dearborn Park.

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PACKING HOUSE
Apply to P. C. MAYNARD,
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FOR BUSINESS.
J. P. GREEN,
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Copartnership.
Ingraham, Corbin & May,

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 109 Lake-st.,
Under the firm of
LADERER & WIENER.
Chicago, October 1, 1868.

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THE CHICAGO REGULATION TORCH.

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SUCCESSORS TO
J. H. REED & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND JOBBERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries,
PURE DYE STUFFS, &c.,
32 LAKE-ST.

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FLAGS. FLAGS.
Bunting Flags.
SILK FLAGS.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
205 and 207 South Water-st.

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FURNITURE!
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SHERMAN, HALL & LYBRAND,
WOOL, PROVISION & PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Have removed to their NEW STORE,
45 Michigan-av. and 29 & 31 South Water-st.

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To Builders.
J. R. FAHLMAN, Chairman.
EDWARD S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

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Dealer in
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BULL, LIDELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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216 South Water-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Tanning.

W. WINDOES.

Feather and Hair Works.

STEAM FEATHER AND HAIR WORKS
LOW PRICES.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

Appointments.

General John M. Palmer at [illegible]

Colonel Jno. Dougherty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Colonel E. N. Bates, candidate for State Treasurer, at [illegible]

General John A. Logan will speak in Indiana from October 5th to 10th, inclusive: [illegible]

Governor R. J. Oglesby will speak as follows: [illegible]

General C. E. Lippincott, at [illegible]

Hon. J. D. Ward, of Chicago, will speak as follows: [illegible]

Hon. E. A. Storrs at [illegible]

Hon. Jasper D. Ward at [illegible]

Gov. Gustavus Koerner at [illegible]

Hon. R. G. Ingersoll at [illegible]

General John F. Farnsworth at [illegible]

Hon. J. W. Beidy, of Batavia, will speak as follows: [illegible]

Emil Hoechster, Esq., speaks in German at [illegible]

Hon. B. C. Cook will speak as follows: [illegible]

General S. A. Hurlbut and D. L. Phillips at [illegible]

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll speaks at Fairbury today and will speak at [illegible]

TO-MORROW.

The three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, record their potential verdict to-morrow on the vital political questions before the people. Shall the future policy of the government be progression or reaction? Shall the work of the war be reversed or secured? Shall the administration of affairs be wrested from the hands of the defenders of national sovereignty and equal rights, and entrusted to the control of the advocates of State sovereignty and human bondage? Shall the patriots who preserved the Union administer its government, or shall it be delivered over to the Copperheads and rebels who so nearly dismembered it? In a large degree these questions will be answered to-morrow. If none but legal votes are polled we have no apprehension of the result whatever. A decisive majority of the lawful ballots in each State will be cast for the Union ticket. Hundreds of men who have never before voted any other than a Democratic ticket are alarmed at the revolutionary programme of Blair, Pendleton and Hampton; are alarmed at the open alliance between Northern Copperheadism and Southern Ku-Kluxism; are alarmed at their party in the North being passed completely under the control of rebel allies like Vallandigham, Pomeroy, Morey and Dean; are alarmed at the manifest determination of the Copperhead party if it gains possession of the government to force on the country the alternative of a restoration of slavery or another bloody civil war. This class of Democrats will to-morrow vote and support the Union ticket.

But the friends of the Union and peace have to overcome organized and stupendous frauds—especially in Pennsylvania and Indiana. They must not only outvote the whole Copperhead party—which they can easily do—but they must outvote the ballot-box stuffers, the imported rebels, the bogus naturalized riff-raff, and every other species of fraud and villainy that may be perpetrated by pro-slavery scoundrels, who care nothing for law or oath. The Republicans at this election have to deal with political desperadoes. The deadly hatred of the North and of free institutions which imbued the breasts of the rebels has by them been imparted to their Northern confederates. Whatever the rebels dare do to obtain control of the government, the Copperheads are willing to undertake in their behalf. The two elements are working harmoniously together, actuated by a common pro-slavery sentiment. The Ku-Klux of Kentucky are furnishing voters to their brethren in Southern Indiana, and the Ku-Klux of Maryland and Virginia, and the Orphan Asylum burners of New York, are doing the same to Eastern Pennsylvania. Judge Read, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, states that over six thousand forged certificates of naturalization have been issued and distributed in the city of Philadelphia, and similar frauds have been practised in many other counties where the Celtic element predominates.

These are the dark shades to the picture. On the reverse side is seen the fact that the great Republican party was never before so united and resolute, so determined to win by all lawful and proper means. Our friends will poll an enormous vote in each of these States, and it will require tens of thousands of fraudulent votes to beat them. Northern and Eastern Indiana will roll up majorities that will make the Ku-Klux crowd stand aghast at the popular uprising. So will Western and Northern Pennsylvania. Unless we are swindled in Philadelphia by the agencies above named to an extent never before known in American politics, Pennsylvania will go Republican to-morrow. We cannot believe that the organized villainy on which the Copperheads depend will yield them the victory. Therefore, we set down Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana for Grant, Union and Peace.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Indian Commission, of which General Sherman is President, now in session in this city, has adopted a series of recommendations to the President and Congress which will meet the approbation and command the confidence of the country. They have resolved in substance that it is expedient for the government to feed, clothe and protect those tribes and bands of Indians which have now located, or may hereafter locate, on agricultural reservations, and that military force should be at once employed to compel the others to settle upon such reservations. Also that the government should no longer deal with the Indians as independent nations, but as persons owing allegiance to the United States and subject to its laws, except so far as a different rule is provided by existing treaties.

The Commission, by its forbearing policy last year, has proved to every impartial mind that its members have been governed by a desire to find a peaceful solution of the Indian difficulties, and even to stretch a point in favor of the ignorant and poverty-stricken savages who have given us so much trouble. This policy has not been without good results. The tribes of the North have been nearly all pacified, while some of them have quietly retired to their reservations and are now preparing to engage in agricultural pursuits. Among these may be mentioned Spotted Tail's band of Sioux, one of the most warlike tribes on the continent. These Indians, some 2,500 in number, were collected at North Platte Station about one year since, where they received rations from the government until their reservation was selected and prepared for their reception, when they moved upon it without hesitation and evidently in good faith. Their example has had a beneficial effect upon the other bands of Sioux, and, indeed, upon all the tribes north of the line of the Union Pacific Railway. It is stated that Red Cloud's band, which was threatening war from some point north of Fort Laramie last July, upon perceiving that the government had fulfilled its promises to Spotted Tail, desisted from their purpose to attack the railroad, and are now ready themselves to be colonized. Certain it is that the difficulties in the North have ceased. The Powder River road has been abandoned, by the action of the Commission, for the two-fold reason that it was opened, in the first instance, in violation of treaty, and is now useless—the Montana trade and travel having been diverted from it by the railroads. How long the peace may continue in the North cannot be predicted with certainty, but the prospect is now favorable for a subsidence of the troubles, as lasting as that which followed the colonization of the Seminoles, Creeks and Choctaws twenty-five years ago. Few persons will deny that such a solution of the Indian question is preferable to the war and extermination policy. None will deny that it is cheaper.

The state of affairs on the Southern plains is by no means so satisfactory. The Cheyennes, Comanches, Kiowas and Arrapahoes, or portions of them roaming around the head waters of the Arkansas River, have committed a series of horrible outrages, which are recited in detail by General Sheridan in a report which we publish elsewhere. These depredations, the Commission say, justify the government in abrogating the clause of the treaty of last year which secures to the Indians the right [illegible] outside their reservations, and in requiring them to move upon those reservations forthwith. If they do not comply with this demand the government must employ sufficient military force to compel them to do so. War already exists there, and the question is whether we shall abandon that country, and the settlers of Southwestern Kansas, or punish the savages so thoroughly that they will abandon their nomadic and predatory life and go about some useful business. There is, of course, but one answer. The authority of the government must be maintained, and ample protection must be afforded to the white settlers and emigrants on the frontier. If a portion of the tribes remove to their reservations and another portion refuse to do so, the latter must be followed and attacked in their lodges wherever found. If it is practicable to reach them this winter no time should be lost in executing the plan. In the winter they are collected in villages, the destruction of which is equivalent to the destruction of the tribe. When the summer comes they are scattered over vast plains—as inaccessible as wolves and as impalpable as musquitoes.

The letter submitted to the Commission by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, will strike a responsive chord in every human heart. The Indian is a human being—ignorant, depraved and miserably poor, but nevertheless a man. He is entitled not only to justice, but to the best exertions of a Christian government and people for bettering his condition. The policy of exterminating him because he is poor, ignorant and depraved, is abhorrent to every precept of religion and every principle of civilization. Nevertheless, there is no real discrepancy between the suggestions of Bishop Whipple and the conclusions of the Commission. That the Indians should be fairly dealt with, that they should be protected against unprincipled agents and swindling traders, everybody will agree. But, in order that they may be so protected, in order that they may have no temptation to take revenge for one wrong by committing another, they must be brought together in some convenient place; and if they will not come of their own accord, they must be driven in by cavalry and artillery.

The Chicago *Times*, for some political purpose, makes a spiteful attack upon General Sherman, alleging that at the instance, or rather under the coercion of General Grant, he has abandoned the policy of peace and adopted the role of a barbarian and a butcher; and that he, or rather General Grant, has determined upon an Indian war in order to squander the public treasure upon army contractors and frontier ruffians. How baseless this charge is, the facts embodied in General Sheridan's report show. The existing hostilities were commenced by the Indians themselves. General Sherman believes that peace is impossible so long as the savages are allowed to roam hither and thither, coming in contact with white men at places and under circumstances likely to result in bloodshed. In this view it is immaterial whether the first blow is struck by the one or the other, just as it is immaterial whether an explosion is caused by bringing fire to the gunpowder or the gunpowder to the fire. The thing to be done is to keep them apart. This, General Sherman and the Commission propose to do in the only way which anybody can show to be practicable. If it involves a war with the Southern tribes, we must carry it on and foot the bills. There is no glory to be gained in it, but it is nevertheless indispensable, and in the end will be for the advantage of the Indians themselves. The plan adopted by the Commission is both wise and humane. It is also intelligible, which is more than can be said of some of the previous Indian "talks" that have been given to the public.

We publish elsewhere the charges preferred against Bishop Duggan by a portion of the Catholic clergy of this city, together with the report upon the same by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and the letter of Cardinal Barnabo, of the Sacred Congress of Rome, exonerating the Bishop. The last document comes with the authority of the Pope, and may be considered as final, unless the Rev. Mr. McMullen shall succeed in having the case reopened when he reaches Rome. The letter of Cardinal Barnabo suggests that the Metropolitans of the Church (referring, of course, to Archbishop Kenrick) might save some trouble to Sacred Congregations by exhibiting more readiness to consider complaints laid before them, but he accepts the Archbishop's vindication of Bishop Duggan as conclusive. Nevertheless, it is not likely that the controversy will end here. The clergymen who prefer the charges against the Bishop have the confidence of the laity in a very high degree, and they will not yield so long as any means of carrying on the contest remains untried.

THE DEMOCRATIC TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The "White Boys'" torchlight demonstration on Saturday night was an imposing affair if compared with any previous "White Boy" procession in this city during the campaign. Compared with the recent Tanner demonstration, in point of numbers or marching excellence, it was a failure. The "White Boys" set out to beat the "Tanners," but fell far short of doing it. They had three weeks for preparation, and the spur of rivalry pricked them on to put forth their utmost efforts. The town and its suburbs were raked as with a fine-tooth comb, to procure torch-bearers. Neither tender youth nor hoary age escaped the sweeping conscription. The night was all that could be desired. A star-lit sky, dry paved streets and mild atmosphere, left no excuse for any supporter of the Ku-Klux cause to keep out of the ranks. The moneyed men of the party were squeezed like lemons to raise the necessary funds for music, torches, banners, flags and devices. The result of the three weeks' labor was the production of a column forty-two minutes long in moderate marching pace, including all breaks and stops. Of torch-bearers there were a few less than 4,000; of mounted men about 250; add to these the five or six bands of music, the half dozen carriages containing ladies, and a few wagons carrying emblems and caricatures, and the total fell short of 4,500 people of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. This is the honest truth, as every bystander who took the pains to count them will certify. The assertion of the Ku-Klux organ, that there were 15,000 men in the column, is *bosh*. There were not that many men in both processions, "White Boys" and Tanners, and the latter was several thousand the larger of the two. There were more devices and caricatures in the "White Boy" procession than in that of the Tanners; but [illegible] they fell far short in point, sentiment and patriotism.

The ideas expressed by the mottoes and emblems in the Tanner procession were—"Union and peace, law and order," "moral and material progress, honesty and economy in government, public faith inviolate, gratitude to the nation's defenders, and equal civil and political rights for all men."

In the Copperhead procession one idea predominated, and that was—*hatred of the colored man*. All the mottoes and devices, emblems and caricatures, gave expression in various forms to the cruel, unmanly and undemocratic antipathy towards the poor blacks which burned in the breasts of those torch-bearers. It was a *pro slavery procession*, and, as far as can be judged by outward appearances, its members would vote to-morrow with uncommon eagerness to reduce every colored man in the Union to bondage. No banner alleged any wrong they ever received at the hands of the negro; no cause for their wicked animosity was hinted at, no reason was given for their unchristian, barbarous feelings for the blacks. But there it was, exhibited in all its ugliness, on a hundred emblems, and in the very name of the organization itself!—"*White Boys in Blue.*" The meaning of this cognomen is unmistakable—a willingness to don the soldier's uniform, to crush with rifle, sword and cannon the black man and those who defend him against oppression and tyranny; a willingness to plunge the country into the horrors of another war to carry out Wade Hampton's and Frank Blair's programme of overthrowing free government in the South and re-erecting slavery and oligarchy.

One other idea stood out prominently in the devices and mottoes—*Repudiation*. This is the natural correlative of Ku-Kluxism. It found expression in denunciations of the public creditors who loaned their money to the government to put down the rebellion and slavery. The mottoes in substance were these: "Down with the bloated bondholders; no taxes to pay the war debt or support an anti-slavery government; down with the colored man; trample him under foot, and hand him over to the slave-driver."

The procession was not only a pro-slavery column, but it was non-American and non-German. There were not 300 native-born citizens in it; there were not 300 German voters in it; there were not 50 Scandinavians in it, nor 25 Scotch, nor 25 English, nor French, nor Hollanders, and yet it was four deep and more than a mile in length. We leave it to the reader to guess what nationality it was that made up that pro-slavery and repudiation torchlight procession. And we submit to the good citizen, whether he feels it would be *safe* to turn over the American Government, with all its mighty interests, to the keeping and control of a party imbued with the sentiments, purposes and hatreds evinced in the mottoes and emblems of Saturday night's torchlight procession?

The difference in the *style* of marching between the "White Boys" and the Tanners in the rival demonstrations was noticed by all the spectators, and was the subject of general remark. The marching of the "Tanners" was the look, swinging stride of the trained Western soldier, in which the foot of every man in a battalion raised and fell with automatic precision; while the marching of the "White Boys" was in the style of the draft skedaddler.

Their wretched marching is easily accounted for. The "*White Boys*," with a few exceptions, had never marched in blue in the pay of Uncle Sam, while the Tanners had been taught to keep step to the music of the Union, under West Point instruction. They had worn the regimental blue on many a weary march and through many a bloody fight. The step of the one was the solid, regular tramp, tramp of the veteran; that of the other, the wobbling, erratic pace of the stay-at-home guard. The one carried their torches as the soldier do their muskets. The other carried them after the manner of the cornstalk militia of the olden time. Experience makes perfect, and the "White Boys" must be excused for their lack of the training which alone imparts to man the port and bearing of the warrior. Their Confederate "White Boys in Gray" would appear to much better advantage in a torchlight procession or on dress parade.

Political.

Hon. John M. Reid, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has declared illegal the Supreme Court naturalizations, thus giving a death-blow to Democratic frauds. A majority of the Judges sustain his decision. The corruption practised may be inferred from Judge Reid's remark, that "the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves, who on Monday, the 28th of September, made seven hundred and twenty-six citizens." By using the tipstaff, or fraudulent certificate, persons render themselves liable to severe penalties.

Hon. Alfred Russell, United States District Attorney for Michigan, who Johnsonized two years ago, has returned to "his first love," and is making Republican speeches in Michigan.

Ex-Senator Carlile of Virginia, being desirous of superseding Senator Van Winkle, has removed to Clarksburg, in West Virginia.

It is reported that the Seymour and Blair Canal Association of New York, which turned out in the procession in that city the other night, became disgusted with the management of the leaders and left the ranks and the party.

Judge Orton spoke at a Democratic meeting in Oshkosh the other evening. The *Northwestern* says "he paid a high tribute to the exalted patriotism, eminent services, and great abilities of General Grant, and, with the exception of some dozen sentences, the entire speech would pass for a first-rate Republican argument." All the Democratic speeches, more especially Ben Hill's and Frank Blair's, help the Republican cause.

A shallow-pated correspondent of the Chattanooga (Ala.) *Tribune* says: "I am sorry to find that some good Democrats are opposed to discharging freedmen from their employment who vote the Radical ticket. If they will only reflect on the subject they will see that it is not only their right but their duty to do so." The [illegible] don't seem to have calculated the result [illegible] to refuse to pick the cotton crop [illegible] who were promised to vote for Grant. It is easy to guess who would suffer most.

The New Orleans *Sunday Delta*, a rebel sheet, expired, from lack of support, on Tuesday last, mourned by a small circle of rebel friends.

Orville Pool, of Gallatin, Ill., a Democrat all his life, has raised a Grant and Colfax pole. The *Mercury* says: "He is not only for them, but enthusiastically so."

The Beloit *Free Press and Journal* talks sensibly when it says "Wisconsin will never consent to give Grant and Colfax less than 15,000 majority."

The Memphis *Appeal* is true to its record in the following passage: "The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. The day will come when the South will be independent."

The Southern rebels openly avow their determination to resort to arms and again trample on the negro, as they did at Camilla and Opelousas, in case General Grant is elected. The *Southern* (Va.) *Opinion* says:

"Ballots are cheaper than blood, and elections better than battles. But if Grant be chosen, and we do not misjudge him and his policy, then the disciplined cohorts of the South must be marshalled once more, and the issue will be, shall white or black men rule in the South? When that issue comes to the last argument, reposed in the musket muzzle and the bayonet's point, where will the poor negro be?"

He will be supported by the loyal masses of the North, with General Grant at their head, and when he moves forward where will the Southern rebels be?

The scum of the New York Democracy are disappointed. The Baldwin and Wormald fight is not to come off. It was a "put up" thing, intended as a means of drawing a crowd into Pennsylvania to vote the Democratic ticket under the loose assessment laws of that State. The men never went into training. Both are afraid to fight.

A few nights since the fine lumber mill and outhouses belonging to Senator Hart, of Monroe, Alabama, were burned by the Ku-Klux Democracy of that State. The Senator, who is a prudent man, of strict integrity, has frequently been threatened. The Republican *State Journal* counsels its politicians to forbear, in anticipation of the dawn of better days after the November election.

Buckner, the ex-rebel Democratic General, is as afraid to meet Republicans on the platform as he was to encounter our boys in the field, doubtless fearing a similar fate. The following letter, dated Lafayette, Ind., was addressed to him some time ago, and, no answer having been received, it is inferred that "he declines to accept battle:"

"Simon Bolivar Buckner:

"SIR: I am authorized by the Congressional Central Committee of this district to invite you to a discussion of the various political issues of the day, in this city, at any time you may select between the present and the October elections. General Lew Wallace or the Hon. G. S. Orth will discuss the subject with you.

"We have met you on the field of battle, and now propose to meet you on the political arena to discuss our respective principles and policies. Will you accept the challenge?

"Respectfully, THOMAS W. FAY."

The Richmond *Dispatch* despairingly characterizes the day of the Presidential election as a day of evil, ever to be dreaded from the bitter and violent conflicts incident upon it. Whoever is elected, it says, there will be a joy and a relief when the election is over, for then there will be comparative relief from the disgust, irritation and distrust which it causes.

The Southern rebels are in ecstacies over Frank Blair's "splurge" at Indianapolis. One Georgia paper regards it as "the most masterly effort of the canvass," and says Frank "comes forward like a demi-god to appease the squabbles of little men over little matters, and lead the campaign back to its proper channel," and that he is the knight of American womanhood who "goes forth to battle with the Radical dragon which seeks to put manacles upon the free men and the land by depreciating and poisoning the excellence of female association."

How will the cringing Northern Democrats relish this dose from the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*:

"General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodhead letter, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to apologize for or explain its direct utterance, they would have exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed his idea aggressively on every stump in the East and West. Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced fervor and vigor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the sluggish Northern Democracy to qualify their predetermined policy of aggression, and assume a curious attitude of defence. Would to God they had been more alert or we more patient!"

The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* says that a party of Copperheads, returning from a Pendleton meeting last Thursday, brutally abused a little son of Rev. N. S. Sage because the boy cheered for Grant. Mr. Sage was formerly opposed to Grant, but this inhuman conduct of the Blairites has determined him to use all his efforts to secure Grant's election.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer* admits that the deserters from our army now vote the Democratic ticket, and enjoins upon them to remember that no one of them can be denied to vote unless it is proven that he has been regularly tried by a court-martial and duly convicted.

Prominent Pennsylvania Democrats aver that if the State goes Republican at the election on Tuesday, no more money will be spent in that State, or any other, to secure the election of Seymour and Blair; in other words, the success of loyalty in the Keystone State will so dishearten the Ku-Klux Democracy that they will give up the contest in despair.

When the Georgia Legislature were debating the subject of the expulsion of the colored members from that body, one of them made the following offer:

"Now, I will make the proposition to every member in this House that I will read the Bible in more languages than you can, if you will agree to leave the hall, or I will go out if you can read it in more languages than I can."

Miscellaneous.

It is anticipated that the North Missouri Railroad will reach Kansas City by the 1st prox., and that its next year's earnings will be about $3,000,000.

Two highwaymen "went through" a farmer named Hull, in Lake City, Wis., recently, and returned to him his money bag, which contained $800, believing it to be a tobacco pouch.

A simple resident of Hartford, Conn., who accepted the pressing invitation of a stranger to drink with him, on Monday evening last, suddenly became unconscious until the following morning, when he awoke in a street gutter minus his $75 watch and $35 in money.

In Lynn, Mass., Friday, a man named William Rowe was found dead in a barn, having rolled face downwards upon some hay when too drunk to help himself, and smothered.

The Cheyenne *Argus*, of the 5th inst., relates that Henry Grinold, of Fulton, Ill., was accidentally shot and killed in a passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad. The conductor was disputing with a fellow named Delmage about the fare, when the latter drew a pistol, which discharged and shot Grinold.

The little Puseyite Church of St. John the Evangelist, in Montreal, repels the action of the Provincial Synod, on ritualism. They say that if altar lights are to be abandoned so also should the black gown, and contend that floral decorations, altar cloths to mark the seasons, and stoles to correspond, have helped to render attractive and solemn the service of God, and declare their intention to continue them.

In Pittsburgh, on Monday night, a sky-rocket, instead of ascending, glanced to one side, and, striking a young man who was standing on the pavement, entered his abdomen and inflicted a wound from which he subsequently died.

Dr. Irvine, a prominent Presbyterian minister of Montreal, questions the right of the Presbytery to interdict instrumental music in his church. The organ will therefore continue to fulfil its part of the worship.

On Monday morning forty-two negro convicts left Richmond, Va., under guard, for Covington. Soon after passing Gordonsville they rose and overpowered their guard, broke open the rear door of the car, and, although the train was running at full speed, twenty-five of them leaped off. Only one was killed, and three were severely injured. The remaining twenty-two escaped.

"Telegram," to denote a cable despatch, is the latest atrocious invention of a New York journal.

A burlesque of Greeley's "Recollections" has been published.

Boston arrested 3,072 people for drunkenness during the past quarter.

Well-executed counterfeit five-dollar greenbacks are said to be in circulation.

In Toledo, on the 5th inst., Augustus Barry's lady declined his escort, so Augustus shot himself. He may recover.

Delaware County, Ohio, has a smart 100-year old lady, who walked six miles in one day, weaves from ten to twenty yards of carpet per day, and has an excellent appetite.

A Workingmen's Lord's Day Rest Association has been formed in London.

Swearing on the Bible was first introduced into judicial proceedings by the Saxons, about A. D. 600. It was called a corporeal oath, because the witness touched with his hand some part of the Holy Scriptures.

The Montreal Episcopalians have decided to erect a memorial of the late Bishop Fulford.

Planchette is all the rage just now. A few evenings since a young married lady with several of both sexes, married and single, in Newark, N. J., was consulting this mysterious little instrument, when in reply to a mental question by the aforesaid lady, Planchette wrote out, in a large, legible hand, "a fine large boy!"

Lord Wilton has written a book to prove that there is a connection between political freedom and field sports; but a leading London journal ridicules his theory by asserting that English liberties have been preserved by tallow and cobblers, not by sportsmen.

A youth of 15, who was directed to deposit $250 in a bank in New York, recently, invested it in a drive in the park, a gold watch, a suit of clothes and a trip to Philadelphia.

The land now occupied by Grace Church and parsonage, on Broadway, New York, is worth $500,000, and will be sold for business purposes. This church has been the fashionable church of the city ever since it was built.

Dan Corbett bet he could jump from the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Towanda, Pa., forty feet to the water below. He made the leap, but struck the water on his stomach, and returned not to claim his money.

Five $100 bills were lately discovered in a "rats' nest" in the lining of a freight car, in the Louisville & Nashville Railroad repair shop.

An English woman, who claims to have walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, in Manchester, Eng., is training to walk over the Rensselaer Park, Troy, N. Y. She prefers male costume.

A few days ago a boy, named Fitzpatrick, found over $1,000 in his father's cow shed, in Madison, Wis., probably left there unwittingly by some pickpocket.

The Canadian Zouaves are returning from Rome in bad health and temper.

During the trial of a case of trespass, in Quincy, Ill., on the 5th inst., a young sprig of a lawyer incautiously reflected upon the family of a handsome little lady witness. An eruption was imminent, but the Judge calmed the tempest for the time being. After adjournment, however, the irate lady entered the lawyer's office, and, putting her fist under the legal man's nose, she dared him into the hall "to fight it out." The challenge to mortal combat was declined, and the warlike beauty retired in disgust.

Hundreds of families were rendered homeless by the recent flood in New Orleans, which did not subside until the latter part of last week.

A gentleman in Philadelphia with a queer habit of using an old stove for a safe, put $150 in bills on deposit the other day, and a few hours after his wife sold the stove and its contents to a junk dealer.

THE INDIANS.

Closing Session of the Peace Commission in this City.

The Colonization Project of Colonel Tappan Approved.

Statement of Major Cullen, the Veteran Treaty-Maker.

Official Report of General Sheridan Regarding the Recent Outbreak.

List of Indian Outrages.

The Indian Peace Commission met on Saturday at the Tremont House, and, after a brief session, transacted the remaining business for which it assembled. Sundry accounts of expenses and disbursements in the making of treaties, furnishing subsistence, and other matters connected with Indian affairs, were examined and audited.

THE COLONIZATION PROJECT.

Colonel Tappan submitted a proposition to the effect that the Commission recommend that a certain district of country—described as follows: Bounded on the east by the one hundred and seventh meridian, west of Greenwich; on the south by the thirty-sixth parallel; on the west by the one hundred and eleventh meridian; and on the north by parallel 40 deg. 30 min., comprising a portion of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, and including the reservations now occupied by the Navajoes and Utes—be set apart for the exclusive use of those Indians, and others who may be induced to join them, and to constitute a military district similar to those superintended by Generals Harney and Sanborn, for the mountain Indians.

The proposition met with the approval of the Commission, and it was decided so to recommend.

REMARKS BY MAJOR CULLEN.

Major Cullen, of Montana, the veteran treaty-maker, and one of the most experienced and successful Indian superintendents in America, complied with an invitation to that effect, and came before the Commission to make a statement as to Indian matters under his charge in Montana and Idaho, where, for the past few months, he has officiated as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for those States, pending the formal confirmation of his appointment to that position. Major Cullen reported that he had been especially successful in making treaties with all the Indians of Montana and Idaho. He had effected negotiations with all those tribes at a comparatively slight expense to the government, and the treaties had been faithfully kept, so far as he knew. He believed that in every instance among the Montana and Idaho Indians, where difficulties had arisen, the trouble had been precipitated by the white frontier men, whose interest it is to bring on an Indian war for the sake of getting contracts. So far as his experience had extended the Indians had always behaved themselves so long as the government lived up to its promises. It was not necessary to feed the Indians all the year round; only supply them with subsistence when there is no game to be had, and no other means to keep them from starvation. An Indian with a satisfied appetite was not in the least dangerous. Let him alone to behave himself. And they will feed themselves and wives and children if there is game for them to hunt. But a hungry savage, whom the government has failed to feed in accordance with its promises, and whom starvation stares in the face, is dangerous and will fight, or steal, or do anything. The policy of extermination was neither Christian nor judicious; the Indians were the wards of the government, and all that is needed to keep them within bounds and to restrain their warlike and nomadic instincts, and make them peaceful and self-supporting, was for the government to keep its promises to them, and appoint as agents or superintendents only competent and capable men.

The remarks of Major Cullen were well and favorably received by the Commission, and his ideas of Indian policy seemed to carry a weight commensurate with his experience and knowledge of the Indian character.

STATEMENT BY COL. LEAVENWORTH.

Colonel Leavenworth also appeared before the Commission and made a statement as to the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, confirming Colonel Tappan's statement that they remained upon their reservations as long as they could, but were compelled to come to Kansas. They were not on the war path, but on the hunt.

ADJOURNMENT.

After some discussion and conversation the Commission adjourned *sine die*. Nearly all the members remained in the city over Sunday, and will depart for their respective homes to-day.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The following important documents, which were presented to the Commission on Friday, have been kindly furnished [illegible] history of the recent Indian troubles:

REPORT OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MO., In the Field, Fort Hays, Sept. 26, 1868.

Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of September 17, 1868, asking for a report of the facts touching the beginning of the present Indian troubles, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following:

Early in the spring, after assuming command of the Missouri, I visited the line of military posts on the Arkansas. About Fort Dodge, Kansas, I found many Indians there encamped, embracing Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. They asked me to have an interview with them, which I declined, stating to them that I was simply visiting the military posts to learn their condition and that of the soldiers, and that I was not authorized to talk with them.

[illegible]

I respectfully append the list of casualties and depredations reported to me since the 10th of August. This report does not cover all the murders, or the amount of damage done. The total number murdered, on this list, is sixty-four.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Major General United States Army, Commanding Department of the Missouri.

LIST OF OUTRAGES.

The following is a list of outrages, murders and depredations committed by Indians, and officially reported to headquarters, Department of the Missouri, from 10th of August to 17th of September, 1868:

[illegible]

(Official) J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

MISSOURI.

The Railroad Ticket Agents' Excursion Party at Sedalia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

Encouraging Reports from Ohio and Indiana.

Glorious Republican Rally at Mattoon, Ill.

Masterly Retreat of a Copperhead Debater in Iowa

Ten Thousand Fraudulent Naturalization Papers to be Thrown Out in Philadelphia.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX AT PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Oct. 10.

One of those grand demonstrations to the cause of loyalty, and to its faithful representative, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, came off here to-day, exceeding in numbers and display anything ever witnessed in Marshall County, the old Democratic hot-bed of Northern Indiana. [illegible]

GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN RALLY AT MATTOON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MATTOON, Ill., Oct. 10.

One of the best and most satisfactory meetings of the campaign in this section was held at Mattoon yesterday, the 9th inst. [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN IN IOWA—A COPPERHEAD DEBATER SHOWS THE WHITE FEATHER AND MAKES AN INGLORIOUS RETREAT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.

Today was the time set for the discussion here between Hon. J. B. Young, Republican, and Hon. N. V. Bennett, Democratic candidate for Elector at Large. [illegible]

COPPERHEAD FIZZLE AT CLEVELAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Oct. 10.

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FORT BYRON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

GRAND REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT LEWISTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEWISTON, Ill., Oct. 10.

[illegible]

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The following will be of interest in view of the coming election here. [illegible]

CHARACTERISTIC COPPERHEAD DEMONSTRATION AT LEBANON, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—A riot occurred at a Democratic meeting in Lebanon, Boone County, [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The Democrats in convention at Corning, to-day, nominated [illegible] for Congress from the Twenty-seventh District.

RELIGIOUS.

The Wisconsin General Presbyterian-Congregational Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIPON, Wis., Oct. 10.

[illegible]

General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.

ANOTHER OF THE BLINCKLEY PARTY COMES TO GRIEF.

George H. Moore, of Wilmington, N. C., who has been here for some time past pressing his claims for Supervisor of Internal Revenue, was arrested here to-day, charged with appropriating $4,000 of government funds which came into his possession while acting as Deputy Collector in North Carolina. [illegible]

THE CAMILLA MASSACRE.

[illegible]

LAKE DISASTER.

Total Loss of the Steamer Milwaukee of the Milwaukee and Grand Haven Line—Crew and Passengers Safe.

[illegible]

BLOOMINGTON.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

BY CUBAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

LIBERAL PROGRAMME OF THE PROVISIONAL JUNTA.

MADRID, Oct. 11.

The Provisional Junta have issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms. [illegible]

CIRCULAR FROM THE JUNTA.

[illegible]

ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the Cortes is fixed for the 15th of November.

[illegible]

Great Britain.

[illegible]

NATURALIZATION TREATY.

[illegible]

North Germany.

[illegible]

Italy.

VESUVIUS GRUMBLING.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.

Vesuvius threatens another eruption.

France.

THE EMPEROR AT BIARRITZ.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

The Emperor defers his return from Biarritz.

KANSAS.

Indian Hostilities on the Western Border—Cause of the Recent Disturbances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Account of the Murder and Scalping of Two Miners—Indian Troubles Increasing on the Western Border—Sheridan's Call for Another Regiment of Cavalry.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

MADISON.

Post Office Robbery—Immigration—Registration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad—Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Helena.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Alabama.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS.

Meeting of the Committee on Commerce of the Board of Trade.

The Importance of Opening up the Foreign Trade by Way of New Orleans.

Remarks of Mr. Burwell—Resolutions and Discussion.

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The week closes with a rather quiet business in all departments of trade. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

committee, consisting of J. W. King, J. L. [illegible] and Colonel [illegible] was appointed to take [illegible] of the Prairie City Rogue.

EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Spain.

LIBERAL PROGRAMME OF THE PROVISIONAL JUNTA.

MADRID, Oct. 10.

The Provisional Junta have issued a programme guaranteeing many reforms. Among them are administrative decentralization, universal suffrage, religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the right of public assemblage, radical changes in the system of education, the right of trial by jury, and the equality of all men before the law. The Judges of courts are to be appointed for life.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The leaders of the Junta at Madrid are monarchical in their preferences, but have agreed to accept a republic if the people so pronounce at an election.

CIRCULAR FROM THE JUNTA.

MADRID, Oct. 10.

The Provisional Junta have issued a circular to all the Spanish officials and chiefs of [illegible] in preserving order, and thus prove that the revolution just accomplished was not anarchy or violence, but peace and justice.

ELECTIONS.

The elections for members of the Cortes is fixed for the 15th of November.

OLOZAGA.

Olozaga has left Paris for this city.

MINISTER HALE.

Jno. P. Hale, American Minister, has waited on Serrano and congratulated him.

A MOB IN MADRID.

Gonzales, Bravo's Secretary, was mobbed yesterday and badly hurt. General Prim came upon the ground and made a speech to the crowd. He deplored any act of violence. He said the people could now to afford to forget the wrongs of the former servants of the crown.

Great Britain.

COURTESIES EXTENDED TO MINISTER JOHNSON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.

Reverdy Johnson will receive an address of the authorities of this city on the morning of the 22d.

NATURALIZATION TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The preliminaries of a naturalization treaty, similar to that recently concluded between North Germany and the United States, have been arranged between Lord Stanley and the American Minister.

MARINE.

GLASGOW, Oct. 10.

The steamship Acadia, from New York, arrived to-day.

North Germany.

THE GOVERNMENT REQUESTED TO SEND SHIPS-OF-WAR TO CUBA.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.

Reports having been received here of insurrection and disquiet in Cuba, the merchants of various cities in Germany have united in a request to the government to send ships-of-war to that island, in order to guard the interests of German traders.

Italy.

VESUVIUS GROWLING.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.

Vesuvius threatens another eruption.

France.

THE EMPEROR AT BIARRITZ.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

The Emperor defers his return from Biarritz.

KANSAS.

Indian Hostilities on the Western Border—Cause of the Recent Disturbances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Oct. 9.

The special correspondent of the State Journal telegraphs from Ellsworth, to-day, as follows:

"The buffalo excursion is a grand success. Thousands of them lined the track for fifty miles. We killed seventeen. [illegible], Hall, Kelly and Sharp, who were lost yesterday, are safe. We have on board the bodies of two men who were killed and scalped yesterday, at Wilson's Station, twenty miles west of this. By Cox's cattle train was captured about noon yesterday, by Indians, near the Ellsworth Coal Mining Company's works. Two teamsters were killed, also two of the company's miners."

The following facts, not hitherto made public, will show the causes of the recent hostile demonstrations of the Plains Indians, which, together with the action of the government, renders a general Indian war inevitable: The Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek, last fall, promised the Indians honest payment of annuities, subsistence, arms and ammunition, so that they could hunt the buffalo and obtain their supplies of meat. In consequence of depredations committed some weeks ago, Colonel Murphy, Superintendent of the Central Indians' Superintendency, ordered Major Wynkoop, Superintendent of the Kiowas and Comanches, not to distribute any more arms and ammunition to the Indians. Wynkoop protested against the order, saying there would be a war. The matter was referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Deeming it a question of grave importance, he referred the question to the Secretary of the Interior, who confirmed Superintendent Murphy's order. Thereupon the Kiowas and Comanches refused to receive their annuities without the arms and ammunition, and started on the war-path. A gentleman who has been on the plains all summer, a carpenter at Sheridan, informs me that ever since hostilities commenced the Indians have killed three white men to one Indian being killed. This, he says, has been the case in every skirmish or fight except Forsyth's engagement, who killed several Indians and lost but four men.

Account of the Murder and Scalping of Two Miners—Indian Troubles Increasing on the Western Border—Sheridan's Call for Another Regiment of Cavalry.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Oct. 10.

The correspondent of the State Journal with the recent buffalo excursion from this place gives the following account of finding the two men recently butchered and scalped by Indians at Wilson's Creek, twenty miles beyond Ellsworth.

"We had an unexpected introduction to the barbarities of Indian warfare. Lying in a wagon beside the track were the bodies of the two men who had been butchered and scalped the day before. They were miners in the employ of the Ellsworth Coal Mining Company. One was killed in the mines about a mile from the station. An arrow still stuck in his head, and his body was riddled with bullets. The other was attacked near the station, and overpowered, after having fought back his pursuers for more than half a mile. We took the bodies aboard the train, and brought them down to Hacker, where they were turned over to the commander of the post for burial."

The State Journal has received the following despatch from Topeka this evening:

"Governor Crawford has just returned from the West. The Indian troubles are increasing. General Sheridan has called upon the Governor for a regiment of cavalry, to be mustered into the United States service for a period of six months. Horses and equipments will be furnished by the government. The regiment will rendezvous at Topeka. The usual proclamation and orders will be issued immediately."

MADISON.

Post Office Robbery—Immigration—Registration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 10.

News is received here that the Post Office at Prairie du Chien was entered last night by burglars, and a robbed of a bag containing the down river way-mail from St Paul to Prairie du Chien. The burglars are supposed to have been posted on the contents of the bags, as they took nothing else. They effected an entrance by cutting a hole through the door large enough to reach through and turn the key. Detectives are on the look-out for them this morning, watching the boats and trains, but have made no arrests.

A number of pamphlets in Welsh, setting forth the advantages and resources of this State, prepared under direction of the State Board of Emigration, can be procured at the Secretary of State's office by any one wishing to send to friends in Wales.

The attention of voters is called to the fact that Boards of Registration meet in all towns and cities next Tuesday.

THE FAR WEST.

Progress of the Union Pacific Railroad—Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Helena.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Oct. 10.

The Union Pacific crossed Green River on the new bridge yesterday. They propose running regular trains to Bryan, eight hundred and fifty seven miles west of Omaha, by the 20th.

HELENA, Oct. 10.—The Union soldiers and sailors held a convention in this city last evening. The convention was harmonious and enthusiastic. General S. Meredith presided, and made an address highly eulogizing Grant and Colfax. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing the corruption in official circles in Montana. A committee was appointed to attend the inauguration of Grant.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 10.—The Legislature will adjourn at 12 o'clock to-night.

News reached here this morning of a terrible Ku-klux outrage in Russell County, it being the murder of the loyal Probate Judge and Clerk.

Resolutions were offered in the House calling upon the Governor to have the county declared under martial law, and to send troops there at once.

In the Senate a resolution was offered authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $[illegible] for each man engaged in the murder.

Democratic members suggested that it was wrong to denounce the people without a hearing or a trial.

News has been received this evening stating that the whole report is false, and that neither of the alleged murdered men are hurt. The Governor received a despatch stating that there was not a word of truth in the alleged murder.

A Maniac Father Cuts the Throats of Two of His Children.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—George L. Richardson, of the firm of Page, Richardson & Co., of this city, residing at Longwood, arose from his bed at one o'clock this morning, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, and deliberately cut the throats of his two children. The oldest one, a boy of thirteen years, is dead. The other may recover. Mr. Richardson was subsequently found in a barn, in his night clothes, a raving maniac.

Maine State Fair.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 9.—The State Fair has proved the most successful ever held. The attendance and receipts have been large, and the display of stock has been superior to any previous year. The grand sweepstakes will be to-day. Fifty two Knox horses were exhibited yesterday, with the horse General Knox at their head. It is the finest display ever seen in this region. This evening Governor Chamberlain will address the association, when the fair will close.

Earthquake in India.

NEW YORK, Oct 9.—Mail reports from India state that the shock of an earthquake was felt generally in the Punjab, on the morning of the 8th of August, at twenty-eight minutes past 6 o'clock. At Lahore, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Amballa and Simla, the shock was experienced, but nowhere severely.

Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 9.—Developments of fraud in the granting of naturalization papers have been made to-day, tending to show that out of [illegible] naturalizations obtained in this city, over 300 are illegal. The Court has discharged persons who were prosecuted for perjury in some of these cases.

Remarkable Time Made by a Three-Year Old Horse.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Spirit of the Times stake for three year old trotters, value $[illegible], one mile, was won by G. C. Hitchcock's filly, by Ashland, in 2:[illegible], distancing two competitors. Best time on record by a three-year old.

CHICAGO AND NEW ORLEANS.

Meeting of the Committee on Commerce of the Board of Trade.

The Importance of Opening up the Foreign Trade by Way of New Orleans.

Remarks of Mr. Barwell—Resolutions and Discussion.

A meeting of the Committee on Commerce of the Board of Trade was held Friday evening, Mr. [illegible] presiding. The object of the meeting was to listen to some remarks of Mr. W. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, in relation to the matter of opening up the foreign trade by the way of New Orleans.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, first presented a series of resolutions which has been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of his city. These resolutions were in opposition to the erection of a [illegible] through Pass L'Outre, from the Mississippi to the sea, by private enterprise, with the right to collect tolls, and expressing the belief that all such highways should be erected by the National Government. There was also a resolution expressive of the sense that all the outlets to the sea, whether by lake-canals or otherwise, should be enlarged and improved, and that every obstacle to navigation should be removed at the national expense. That the improvement of the highway across the Isthmus of Panama to Central America should be undertaken and carried on as a national work, and placed under national protection. The necessity of this work [illegible] elaborated upon to express the idea [illegible] from it would result a saving of freights [illegible] as in the accumulation of the business. [illegible], by her treaty for crossing through Nicaragua, has declared a continental policy, but has invited other nations to a participation in the [illegible]; but no other nation has accorded a like privilege to America. The next resolution was in favor of the subvention of steam lines for commercial communication between New Orleans, Mexico, &c., and the principal ports of South America. New York, he explained, had won all the trade, whereas if New Orleans were made the point, Chicago would [illegible] at least that amount of ocean risk, [illegible] from one to two per cent insurance. He saw no reason why the Northwest should in this respect be made to subsidize the East, especially New York. Specifying the article of sugar to exemplify the change of trade to accord with the notion of the resolution, he said that a hogshead of sugar from Havana to Chicago by way of New York costs $33, while it can be directly brought by New Orleans and the Illinois Central Railroad for $10. The difference he indicated as being beyond this, inasmuch as it would result in the payment of means to our railroads. In regard to the trade with Rio Janeiro—a vast trade of hundreds of thousands of bags of coffee, he remarked that similar facts were to be seen, and, he thought, of all the south-[illegible] coast, and by this convention he believed the trade of the Indies could be brought to the West. The next resolution advocates a review of all the commercial treaties of the United States with the countries of the south for the purpose of reciprocal trade. He advocated here that the West shall hereafter have a voice in the treaties made with the south, especially with a view to a reciprocity of trade. The next resolution is to the effect that the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries shall be declared a national highway, and kept free from tax or tolls. Then that in future the embarrassments caused by detentions at the Custom Houses of the United States shall be removed, so as to favor the transit and delivery of commerce. He said New Orleans had become convinced that a through trade was better than no trade, and, having in view the object of retaining her cotton crop, she desired an outlet. She finds that the cotton follows the reduction of freights; hence, having received before the rebellion forty-nine per cent of all the cotton, last year she received but twenty-six per cent of the crop. She finds that it is necessary to be liberal. The next resolution is in favor of the extension of the Passenger act of 1864, and all other acts, so as to confer upon New Orleans and other coast stations the same federal aid and protection as is especially given to New York, referring to the appointment of federal Commissioners, and the establishment of emigrant depots. Here he specified the cheapness of the mode of transportation by water, and stated that New Orleans had appointed already a State Agency, and had received [illegible] immigrants, of whom only 4,000 remained in her vicinity. He believed that this was a means of increasing the population of the Northwest at all seasons of the year. He requested the co-operation of this Board of Trade in the adoption of the resolutions and in advocating their adoption in the national assemblage of the Boards of Trade.

He then presented the following resolutions, directed mainly to the city of Chicago:

WHEREAS, The commercial interests of the river and lake cities would be greatly promoted by the adoption of uniform and co-operative action among themselves, whereby freights may be secured and expedited between these cities and their domestic and foreign markets; be it, therefore

[illegible]

LAW RECORD.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Several Courts.

[illegible]

of great enthusiasm, while those who backed Kelly were correspondingly despondent. Kelly himself was very sad, and gave vent to his grief in tears, whereupon Siddons started a collection for him, which was generously responded to by the spectators of the hard-fought battle. Of the two Kelly was the worse punished, his face more resembling a piece of rare sirloin than the countenance of a human being. Siddons was also badly pummelled, but his bruises were more about the body than the face, and were, of course, not so plainly visible. The spectators, together with the battered principals, left on board the boat immediately after the fight, which occupied just exactly an hour and thirty-five minutes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

The week closes with a rather quiet business in all departments of trade. The goods merchants have done a fair business in the amount of goods sold, but remittances from their country debtors have not, in general, come up to their expectations. A considerable increase in the amount of Eastern bills falling due is also shown by the increased counter demand for Eastern Exchange, and altogether circumstances have conspired to make them increase their applications for bank accommodations. Grain operators have also been liberal applicants for Money, but as far as the grain which counts up the most rapidly in value, is concerned, viz., wheat, it has been more for the purpose of holding here than to pay for cargoes taken for shipment. Besides the increased demand for Money created by those circumstances, there is a large and apparently increasing amount of real estate paper and many other kinds of indebtedness which, though amply secured, is not considered strictly "business" or "merchant" paper. Much of this is being offered at the banks, and some is taken, but in most cases, the banks having the packing season about to open before them, are declining to do much in that line, and parties who are obliged to negotiate such paper generally find it necessary to take the open market for it, where the cost to the borrower, including brokers' commissions and all expenses, varies from 1 per cent per month to 1½ per cent, according to the amount and the kind of collaterals. For strictly merchandising or trade purposes, Money is not extremely tight, and the banks are accommodating all of their regular customers without inconvenience.

The reflex of the week's transactions, as shown by the clearings, makes it plain that the increase in last week's exhibit over the amount of the previous week, was caused mainly by the preparation of the banks for quarter day, and not by any real increase of trade. The following is the statement of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending October 10th:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Oct. 5	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Oct. 6	3,078,[illegible]	315,[illegible]
Oct. 7	3,161,[illegible]	391,[illegible]
Oct. 8	3,190,[illegible]	361,[illegible]
Oct. 9	2,714,[illegible]	323,[illegible]
Oct. 10	3,000,[illegible]	345,[illegible]
Total	$18,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]
Last week	$20,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

Exchange was firmer again to-day than yesterday, and the ruling quotation for such sales as were made between banks was 75c per $1,000 prem. The amount on the market is small, and but few of the banks, which usually make a large amount of Exchange against grain, are making as much as usual, so that with the present active counter demand rates are likely to continue firm. At the counter bankers are selling at 1-10 premium and taking bills of their customers at 1-10 off for New York funds and for Buffalo and Oswego drafts against grain, $2.50@3.75 off.

The closing prices for Government Bonds in New York to-day, as compared with yesterday, show a decline of ⅛c on the whole list except the new 5-20s of '65, but in this market there has been more activity and more demand from investors during the past week than during any previous one for a month or so. The greater portion of the demand comes from the country—some from individuals and some from country banks.

Dealers' rates for buying and selling in this market to-day were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
For Local Stocks—		
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dealers were buying Gold here to-day at 137⅛ and silver at 127.

The following are the selling rates for Foreign Exchange in this market:

	Gold	Currency.
For small drafts—		
Sterling, £	$5.00 @	$7.00 @

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

[illegible]

in prices, but, except Rye and Barley, all fell off long before the close, with a rather weak feeling.

Highwines were weaker. Buyers were eager and offerings were more liberal than for several days past. The market was inactive and nominally lower, free being offered at $1.28, with no buyers. We quote the price at $1.[illegible]@1.30.

Provisions were very quiet, and a shade weaker. Mess Pork opened firm at $29.50, with sales of 250 brls in lots, but declined to a quarter, with sales of 300 brls at $29.25 at the close. Lard was inactive, except as to sales of 60 tcs in small lots at 19c; round lots were valued at 18⅝c at the close. The feeling in Dry Salted Shoulders was hard to understand. It was rumored early that [illegible] had been refused last evening, and all were prepared to hear 16½c quoted to-day, but there were no sales, and holders named nothing above 17c, with buyers at not more than 15⅝c. [illegible] lbs of Clear Sides sold at 18c. Grease was again inactive. Tallow better, but wide in its range; country and city butchers' lots ruling at 12⅛c, with small sales; and packers' Tallow held firmly at 13c. The purchases of Hogs alluded to in our issue this morning were made for killing, as there stated, but it is denied that it is intended by any one to commence regular packing till the weather is cooler.

The firmness which has pervaded the market for Flour during the past few days continues in full force, although there is no quotable change to note in prices. The receipts for the twenty-four hours ending this morning were only tolerably large—7,633 brls. Sales of White Winter Extras transpired at $11.75@12.00; Winter Superfine at $8.00; Spring Extras at $6.90@8.25, and Spring Superfine at $4.87½@5.75. Sales foot up 4,735 brls.

Wheat was less active, and lower, though the aggregate of sales was far from being small. The demand for shipment was moderate, on No. 2 and No. 3; more brisk on Rejected, but the market went down under offerings more liberal than was required by buyers. Transactions in options dragged, the speculative fever being apparently much lower than the average. The market on the walk was quiet at $1.35½@1.37, with sales at $1.36 seller last half. On 'Change it opened quiet at $1.37 for No. 2 Spring—an improvement of ¼@½c on yesterday's closing prices—with numerous sales of car lots, strictly fresh a little higher, but soon became very quiet, and ruled slow, dropping to $1.35 after noon when New York was announced inactive and heavy, and closing quiet at $1.35@1.35¼. We quote sales of 15,400 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.41@1.43¼; 100,[illegible] bu No. 2 Spring at $1.35@1.37¼; 40,[illegible] bu No. 3 Spring at $1.23@1.26, and 7,[illegible] bu Rejected at $1.12@1.14. Total, 173,[illegible] bu. Seller the month sold at $1.35@1.37¼; Seller last half at $1.35¼@1.36; buyer the month at $1.3[illegible]@1.39, and buyer the year at $1.40.

Corn was much less active, and ruled dull during the greater part of the session. The early reported advance in Liverpool coupled with the light receipts for to-day and Monday, caused the fear that there would be a scarcity to-day, and a few of the more timorous invested at holders' prices, but the number of these was so few that the market soon came down from its stilts and ruled dull to its close. There was no demand for shipment, only one vessel being taken, and that was on owner's account. The first lot of New Shelled Corn from Southern Illinois arrived to-day, but was not offered for sale. The market on the walk was quiet and firm at 97@98c, with buyer 15 at $1.00—closing firm at 97½c spot. On 'Change it opened firm but quiet at the same price—an improvement of 1¼@1½c on the closing prices of yesterday—and ruled irregular for a time, then dropped and was nominal at 96@96½c, recovering to 97@97½c, when New York was announced better, then declining back to 96c, closing dull at 96½c after the latest New York telegram. We quote sales of [illegible] bu No. 1 at 98½@99c in store, and 97½c afloat; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 96@96c, and 400 bu Rejected at 95c; Ear at 95c. Total, 179,[illegible] bu. Seller October sold at 97½@[illegible]; seller last half at 96½@97½c, and buyer October at 97½@98c. Seller the year nominal at [illegible].

Oats were in much better demand, and ruled higher. The inquiry for shipment was fair, and four vessels were taken for Oats; the remainder were speculative purchases. It is understood that several orders were on the market to-day, which were not filled, in consequence of the rise in prices. The market on the walk was quiet at [illegible]. On 'Change it opened firm at an improvement of ½c at [illegible], settling down steadily to 53¼c, with fair activity, ruling fairly active at that price, till near one o'clock, when it declined, and closed steady at 53[illegible]c. We quote sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] in store and [illegible] afloat; [illegible] bu Rejected at [illegible]. Total, [illegible] bu. Seller the month ruled the same as spot; buyer first half at 53½c, and seller last half of [illegible].

Rye was more active, and buoyant, ruling to better under a good shipping demand, with holders keeping off the market; this put up prices [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 9.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

TOBACCO—There was no change to note in this market. [illegible] We quote as follows:

FINE CUT CHEWING.

Extra	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING.

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]

PLUG.

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half Bright	[illegible]
Black, sound	[illegible]
Choice Black, guaranteed	[illegible]
Navies, [illegible]	[illegible]
Pounders	[illegible]

WOOD—The market was firm at the following quotations: Beech, $[illegible]; Maple, $[illegible]; Hickory, $[illegible]; Slabs, $[illegible].

TEAS—The market exhibited a moderate degree of animation for a Saturday, and quotations were without particular change: Young Hyson, common to fair, $[illegible]; fair to good, $[illegible]; extra fine to choice, $[illegible]; superior to fine Imperial, $[illegible]; extra fine to choice Imperial, $[illegible]; extra to choice Natural Leaf Japan, $[illegible]; colored Natural Leaf Japan, $[illegible]; good to fine Gunpowder, $[illegible]; extra fine to choice Gunpowder, $[illegible].

WOOL—Received, [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. Wool was called for to a moderate extent, and full prices were invariably realized. We quote from second hands as follows:

Fine Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Fine Fleece, light and dingy	[illegible]
Fine Fleece, oily and heavy	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, light and white	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, fair condition	[illegible]
Tubwashed, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Tub Wools	[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 10—Evening.

Consols, for money, 94⅛; for account, 94⅛; 5-20s, [illegible]; Illinois Central, 94⅝; Erie, 29⅛.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10.

Bonds, 77.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 10—Evening.

U. S. 5-20s advanced to 77⅛, and closed quiet and steady.

PARIS, Oct. 10—Evening.

Bourse a shade firmer. Rentes, 69f 50c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 28s. Red wheat, 10s 2d; white wheat, 11s 3d. Corn, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—2 p. m.

Corn at 38s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10—Evening.

Cotton buoyant and higher; sales of 15,000 bales middling uplands at 10⅛d; Orleans at 11d.

Flour, 28s for No. 2. Red wheat, 10s 2d. Corn advanced to 38s 6d. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 45s 6d. Barley, 5s.

Pork, 96s; beef, 100s; bacon, 56s; lard 71s.

Cheese, 57s; tallow, 49s 9d; spirits turpentine, 29s 6d; spirits petroleum, 1s; refined, 1s 7d.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

Tallow, 48s 6d; refined petroleum, 1s 5½d; spirits, 1s 0d; sugar on spot, 39s.

ANTWERP, Oct. 10.

Petroleum, 48⅝ francs.

HAVRE, Oct. 10—Evening.

Cotton closed firmer; tres ordinaire, 126 francs.

ANTWERP, Oct. 10—Evening.

Petroleum quiet and steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Dry goods market inactive but firm under the rise in cotton. Pacific Mills prints were reduced last evening to a shilling, but soon closed out at these prices. Others steady at 12@13c for best makes, the latter of Cocheco and Merrimac D. The latter have produced very fine cambric prints on wide 66 inches cloth, for which they obtain 16c. Grain bags more plenty; Stark A, 55c; American and Androscoggin 52½c. Heavy sheetings steady at 16@16½c for best standard; the Laurence [illegible]. Mous delaines of best makes, 20c. Spragues, [illegible]. Woollen goods remain quiet, and the market lacks buoyancy, notwithstanding the rapid advance in wool.

New York Grocery Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

COFFEE—Less active; Rio, 15@16c in gold. SUGAR—Dull; fair to good grocery at 11½@12c.

New York Provision Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

PROVISIONS—Pork closed quiet at $29.50. Other hog products firm. Cumberland bacon sold for January at 14½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

SWINE—Firmer at 9¾@10c, the latter for choice.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 10.

FLOUR—Quiet and firmer, and prices unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ½@1c. Morning Board—Sales 102,[illegible] bu at $1.[illegible] for No. 1 in store; [illegible]

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Oct. 10.

Prop Allegheny, Traverse City, 180 m lumber, 15 brls sundries.

Prop Bay Lark, St. Joseph, 10 m lumber, 4,000 baskets peaches.

Prop Washington, Escanaba, 357 tons iron ore.

Prop [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] tons pig iron and sundries.

Bark Alice Richards, Escanaba, [illegible] tons iron ore.

Schr Kitty Grant, Grand Haven, 47 m lumber, 105 m lath.

[illegible]

CLEARED....Oct. 10.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.

UP—Props Free State, Hunter, Ogdensburgh, Queen of the Lakes, Roanoke, Comet, Toledo, Bruno, Buckeye, Mayflower, Dictator; barks [illegible], Sunrise, Starlight, Republic, Burnside, General Sherman, [illegible]; brig [illegible] Cobb; schrs Nicaragua, Pescadero, [illegible], Frank Perew, Dora Garibaldi, Florida, [illegible], Belle, Walker, Wm. the Wave.

DOWN—Barks Gaskin, Ellsworth; schrs Prince, Knight Templar, Fillmore, Mt. Vernon, Oak Leaf, Southwest, Luck, Sanderson, Taves.

WIND—Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.

UP—Barks City of Milwaukee, Twilight, Lafrinier, Hemisphere, Thermopyle; schrs Fayette, Brown, Kesbage, Leighton, Donaldson, Africa, Aldebaran, Anglo Saxon, City.

DOWN—Props Merchant, City of Detroit, Milwaukee, [illegible] Nichols. Prop. Merchant to-day noon struck a rock in Detroit River and sunk at Malden.

WIND—West.

Marine News.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MILWAUKEE—THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAVED.—A telegram from Milwaukee, bearing date of the 10th inst., says:

"The iron steamship Milwaukee, of the Milwaukee and Grand Haven Line, was lost off the Grand Haven bar at an early hour on Friday morning. The Milwaukee left this port at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening with a full passenger list, and seventy tons of freight. The night was dark when she left, and a furious storm arose soon after 10 o'clock. From all that can be learned, the ill-fated steamer seems to have made the passage in perfect safety until she had nearly reached her destination, when, owing to the utter darkness, she missed the harbor and ran hard aground on the bar, and soon drifted broadside on the beach. After being exposed to a tremendous sea for upwards of four hours, the fine steamer parted amidships and became a total loss. The passengers, forty in number, were all safely landed after considerable difficulty, the sea running so high as to make it extremely difficult for the crew to lower the boats. The wife and children of Dr. J. H. Hollister, of Chicago, were among the passengers, and were safely landed with the others.

"The Milwaukee was built in the year 1859, at Detroit, and is of the same size and character as the Detroit, forming, with the latter, the Milwaukee and Grand Haven Steamship Line. She measured 700 tons, and cost $130,000. She was fully insured."

SCHOONER CLIPPER CITY.—This vessel, which it will be remembered, went ashore at Grand Haven during the prevalence of a gale about ten days since, was got off on Friday, and was being towed into the harbor, when it was found necessary to scuttle her. She was a craft of 140 tons burden, having been built at Manitowoc, in the year 1854, rated B 2, and her approximate gold value was $4,000. She was owned by Chicago parties.

SCHOONER AUSTRALIA.—The schooner Australia, bound for Chicago with cedar posts from Green Bay, sprung a leak off North Bay last Thursday, and was obliged to put into Bailey's Harbor. The tug Union, of Chicago, went to her aid on Friday night.

SCOW FOREST.—The scow Forest made our harbor on Saturday morning minus her bowsprit, stanchions and rail forward—the result of a collision.

GOT UP.—The schooner Meridian, which was damaged at the piers a few nights since, and sunk at Miller Bros. dry dock, was got up on Saturday, and placed in dry dock for repairs.

OFF.—We learn that the scow L. B. Nichols, which ran ashore at Two Creeks, recently, is off, and has arrived at Manitowoc.

CORRECTION.—The schooner W. C. Grant did not have her topsail yard carried away at Milwaukee a few days ago. Her squaresail was carried away, however.

DISASTER.—The bark Superior, upward bound, coal laden, got ashore below Sandwich on Wednesday night, and on Thursday was being lightered off.

The bark G. T. Newman, bound for Chicago, with lumber, lost her foremast, top and a portion of her [illegible] charging a portion of her freight so as to lighten the vessel sufficiently to enable her to get inside, but could not get near it owing to shoal water. He therefore came to anchor outside and awaited a "rise."

LOST OVERBOARD.—The Captain of the bark G. T. Newman reports having passed through large quantities of lumber, shingles, wood, etc., all the way from Lower Island passage to Two Rivers Point. Other vessel Captains report lumber, etc., in large quantities adrift and out in the lake between this port and Sheboygan. No better evidence of the severity of the storm is needed than the above. A number of deck loads must have been lost overboard.

THE CONGRESS.—The propeller Congress has undergone a thorough overhauling at Detroit.

WINTER QUARTERS.—The Toledo Blade says that several vessels will go into winter quarters after making one or two trips more.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—As the season advances, the freighting business to the Lake Superior trade is brightening up. Every boat leaving this port for points on the lake is crowded with freight, and in several instances recently large quantities of miscellaneous freight have been left behind for want of stowing room.

LIGHTS.—We understand that the new range lights in Maumee Bay will be lighted to-morrow evening for the first time, and will be kept in use during the remainder of the season.

LAKE FREIGHTS.—Were only fairly active, but firm, at unchanged rates. Charters embrace the following: To BUFFALO—Bark D. P. Dobbins, corn, on owner's account; barks S. S. Osborne (yesterday), Bridgewater, schr Dauntless, oats, at 5c; bark Phineas S. Marsh, schrs William Greedy, Nabob, wheat, at 7c; bark Advance, schrs. Golden Rule, James F. Hill, rye, at 6c. To PRESCOTT SOUND—Schr. Jennie Rumbell, oats, at 6c.

Katalysine Water.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

Its Wonderful Cures and Curative Powers.

THE GETTYSBURG SPRING COMPANY

Announce that they have completed arrangements for supplying the Gettysburg Medicinal Water on a scale commensurate with the demand. [illegible]

[illegible]

Papier Mache.

THE AMERICAN

PAPIER MACHE

MANUFACTURING CO.

Water Pails, Fire and Ship Buckets, Toilet and State Room Sets, Spittoons, Milk Pans, etc.

Made far more durable than the same articles of Wood, Tin, Copper, or other metal, or even India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

AN END TO RUSTING, SHRINKING, BENDING, BREAKING, WATER SOAKING AND ODOR RETAINING.

AN IMMENSE SAVING EFFECTED.

BEAUTY OF FINISH, COMBINED WITH LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.

[illegible]

THE WARES ARE ALMOST EVERLASTING.

[illegible] Address, for catalogue and samples,

AMERICAN PAPIER MACHE CO.,

No. 11 Platt-st., N. Y. City.

Foundry for Sale.

NOTICE—BRASS FOUNDRY AND [illegible] at Ottawa, Ill., [illegible] and two years for balance. JAMES BOLAND.

Extension of Patents.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., [illegible]

On the petition of ANSON SMITH, of [illegible] [illegible]

Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Medical Cards!

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARK—the oldest, ablest and most experienced Specialist in Chicago—at the old place—Room 4 Larmon Block, (S. Clark-st, or 103 Washington-st.)—cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes. Errors, Nervous, or Seminal Weakness, cured by new and infallible remedies. FEMALE PILLS—$1 per box—by mail. Send stamp for Circular to the Married; also, Book on Self-abuse. Direct letters—"DR. CLARK, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ills."

Dr. Raphael

Describes disease without any information from the patient, and cures without any experiments, or the use of mercury, thus saving your health and life from wrong treatment. His ladies' preventive is [illegible]. Consult and cure. [illegible] "GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE."

Private Matters.

Dr. CLARKE, 81 Clark-st., No. 3 Larmon Block (formerly No. 4), is, without doubt, the most competent and thoroughly successful Physician in Chicago who gives CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AID in restoring to health the unfortunate and privately afflicted of both sexes. His CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, $1 per box. Send stamp for "Woman's Protector." Victims of self-abuse, send stamp for book. Address letters, DR. CLARKE, No. 3 Larmon Block.

Private Consultations.

Special treatment in all diseases and difficulties of a private nature, in male and female. Dr. L. SANGER, 84 Monroe-st. Female remedies are certain in all cases. Prize Lecture and Book on Offspring, for the married, only 25 cents. NERVINE PILLS, a sure cure for victims of self-abuse. $2 per box, by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 528, Chicago.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, the celebrated Specialist, cures all "Private Diseases" of both sexes, without mercury or any injurious drugs. Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Office and parlors, 80 and 82 Randolph-st., cor. Dearborn, up stairs. Hours—8 a. m. to 8 p. m. P. O. Drawer 6685, Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dyspepsia Laughs at Catharties,

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For Young Ladies, No. 28 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Application for circulars, or admission of pupils, can be made by letter as above.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 73 East Twenty-first-st., New York, will re-open Monday, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at the above address. Refers by permission to Rev. S. Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, and Hon. L. P. Otis, both of this city.

Notice to Heirs.

NOTICE HEIRS.

A complete certified list of heirs to property in Europe, furnished for $1, by HEDDEN BROS.,

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Medical.

WHY DR. SCHENCK CURES SO MANY CONSUMPTIVES.

We presume it will not be questioned by any intelligent person in this or other community, that Dr. Schenck is curing more sick people than any other, or perhaps any half dozen other physicians in the country. Were details and statistics given in this connection, this rather strong statement would be more than demonstrated. We do not propose to do this, since it would not only require volumes, but whole pages of newspapers. Of the great fact itself, however, there can be no doubt, as we have just intimated. In a general way, we base our assertions on the following points:

1st. Dr. Schenck sees more patients than any other physician in the United States.

2d. He has a larger daily experience, and investigates a greater variety of diseases.

3d. His system of cure is based on nature and common sense.

4th. He has none of the delusions and prejudices of the old-school doctors.

5th. His medicine takes immediate effect upon the disease.

6th. He knows what and where the disease are before he begins to rout them.

Upon this briefly drawn platform, and with his remarkably efficient medicines, there are comparatively few who seek Dr. Schenck that are not cured, or, at all events, very much improved. It is the commonest occurrence in his practice that patients are restored to health without any apparent special difficulty; and such patients are very often those whom other physicians, after trying their best in vain, had given up as hopeless. It may be that Dr. Schenck cannot cure all who go to him, but it is an indubitable fact that the percentage is very large—so large, indeed, as to make a broad line, if not a very wide gulf, of distinction between his system of cure and all others before the public. If a curious and inquiring public were disposed to visit his office, No. 15 N. Sixth-st., corner of Commerce, any Saturday, they would have ample proof that the consumptives are pretty well decided what physician had best be consulted; and the same public would also be likely to see scores of people made well under his treatment.

Dr. Schenck has a wonderful facility, or faculty, or intuition, or whatever else it may be termed, in finding out disease and getting hold of it. One would think he saw at once into the human system, discovered the working of every organ, measured its functions, and comprehended precisely what was necessary to put it into a healthy condition. Patients are not a little astonished at the Doctor's power in this respect; but undoubtedly it is the result of a life-long experience, conducted on thoroughly scientific principles. It is the knowledge how to do a thing that constitutes the difference in men. The trouble with a majority of physicians unquestionably is, that they start wrong, and at every step get farther from a true method of curing disease. Not so with Dr. Schenck. Why he cures so many is this, that he knows exactly their ailments, and he knows also just as exactly how to dislodge and drive out disease. In such complaints as consumption, catarrh, those affecting the liver, stomach, etc., he meets the issue squarely; in other words, he takes them directly in hand, instead of the indirect, irregular, experimental, and blind manner commonly pursued. It is the storming of the citadel that wins victory, not the feeble skirmish at distant points. Consumption, for instance, is treated by Dr. Schenck as a curable disease; and in eight cases in ten, even of the desperate character which so largely come to him, he finds no difficulty in curing. He begins by giving strength to the patient, instead of the opposite course almost invariably pursued. The stomach and liver are put to work to help the lungs, and the poor lungs are not compelled to do duty when barely able to do any.

The reader, in his or her friends that are, can judge whether it is worth while to have an interview with Dr. Schenck. If health is the blessing which most people discover after it is lost, its restoration most assuredly deserves all possible effort. But it is quite evident that no effort, unless in the right direction, will be of use, and may be disastrous, as portions are most of the medical systems. Who can tell the vast myriads that have been sent to an untimely grave by false and cruel medical practices? Scripture is ever a mournful attestation of the [illegible] those succeed who ready to be assisted [illegible] by her shining side. Dr. [illegible] walk the palling and almost disconsolate on a bed, doomed by the old-school doctors, thought and studied for himself, and the light therefrom revealed a new order of things. That order not only made him new and strong and of abiding faith, but thousands of others, through his wise advice and marvelous medicines. Could the array of grateful he has saved from the grave be formed in column, it would be of the formidable proportions General Grant was wont to wield in the memorable days now passed into magnificent history.

Why does Dr. Schenck cure so many consumptive people? It is a very significant question, and one that a sorely disease-ridden community desire to have answered. It also may be said that no little of his remarkable success is attributable to one of his Mandrake Pills, a medicine which is in almost universal demand, and which is most thorough and admirable in its action alike on the stomach, liver, and bowels. It has been the study and the labor of the medical and chemical faculty for many years to compound a pill which should possess some of the uses of calomel without its well-known baleful effects. The honor of this discovery appears to have very naturally fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Schenck. That it will prove an immense boon to the human race is quite sure, since it is doing this every day. By the timely use of these pills, which positively contain nothing that can injure the system, many a fit of sickness and a doctor's bill might be saved. Once used, as thousands will testify, no other pill will ever be touched, and pretty certainly never taken. They cleanse, sweeten, and vivify the organs just named, and thus prepare the certain way for health and strength. Further, it may be said that he cures because he is equal to the emergency. He has a plan which embraces the foundation and philosophy of disease, which is all important. Disease once stricken at the root, with intelligence, courage, and persistency, is almost sure to be destroyed. Played and tampered with, it is sure to increase and strengthen. Dr. Schenck pursues the former course; other physicians, for the most part, the latter course. The result can be easily calculated, and, what is better, is daily demonstrated by Dr. Schenck.

Do not come too late! It is true that "Consumption can be cured," but when this fact is asserted, it is proper to add that if the disease has reached its very last stage, a cure is almost or quite impossible. There is no creative power in medicines. When the lungs have been destroyed by disease, no human art can restore them or create them anew. When lizards have lost their tails, and lobsters have parted with their claws, nature favors those animals by rendering them with new members; but the case is different with man. The destruction of any of his organs is final; they are not to be recovered by any natural or artificial contrivances. These undisputed facts show how important it is for consumptive persons to avail themselves of the means of cure, before decomposition of the lungs has advanced so far as to make recovery hopeless.

It can be proved by unimpeachable evidence that SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP has cured more persons suffering with diseases of the lungs than any other medicine. This preparation has been before the public for more than thirty years, during which time many hypothetical "cures for consumption" have acquired temporary credit, which, in most cases, was of very short duration; but Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup has maintained its popularity, endured the test of innumerable trials, and triumphed over all opposition. It now enjoys an established reputation, and its claims to public favor and confidence admit of no dispute.

ITS OPERATION.

This medicine heals abscesses and tubercles on the lungs, prevents the unhealthy secretions of the bronchial tubes, and removes from them those accumulations of morbid matter which cause oppression of the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c., &c. It likewise soothes those irritations of the respiratory organs which produce coughs, and which, if neglected, are very apt to terminate in consumption. In connection with the Pulmonic Syrup, and to assist the operation thereof

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

are sometimes prescribed. In certain cases these medicines are useful and powerful auxiliaries. They give tone to the stomach and strength to the whole system; they incite the liver to healthy action, correct the vitiated bile and purify the blood, and thus remove that scrofulous condition of the body which prepares the way for consumption, liver complaint, and other dangerous disorders.

Each medicine is accompanied by printed directions in four different languages, English, French, German and Spanish.

Consumptives should understand that the great danger is in delay. Their disease is a perilous one, and it admits of no parleying or dilatory movements. If you neglect to apply for relief until all the resources of nature are exhausted—until the lungs are completely wasted away—it is too much to expect that any medicine can help you. Dr. Schenck is acquainted with all the phases of pulmonary disease; for many years his attention has been confined to this branch of medical practice, and he has examined more lungs than all the physicians in Philadelphia taken together. His time is completely occupied, day and night, in the examination of diseased lungs, in giving advice, and in travelling from one city to another to attend to his numerous patients, and he has suites of rooms in several different cities, expressly for this purpose.

DR. SCHENCK'S RESPIROMETER

is believed to be the only instrument which is really useful in ascertaining the condition of the lungs and the extent of pulmonary disease in all its variations.

In almost every square in Philadelphia there are persons who have been cured of Consumption by the several times by the use of Dr. Schenck's medicines. [illegible]

Medical.

A TALK ABOUT TONICS.

The Philosophy of Common Sense.

More than a quarter of a century ago, Majendie, the great French physiologist and chemist, declared that up to that time the practice of medicine had been, for the most part, mere guess work. According to that fearless, outspoken philosopher, the medical profession had been groping after the truth for two thousand years and had not yet found it. He had been more successful, he said, in treating disease with colored water, labelled with the names of the various depleting medicines used by the Faculty as specifics, than when he administered the medicines themselves. In the Hotel Dieu, the great hospital of Paris, he dosed a certain number of patients with salivants, soporifics, emetics, powerful cathartics, &c., in conformity with the rules laid down by the leading medical authorities. From the same number of patients, afflicted with the like complaints, he withheld all these so-called remedies. The result was that the percentage of deaths among the invalids who were physicked by rule was much larger than among those who were left almost entirely to Nature. This fact he has placed on record in one of his admirable lectures, and the inference he draws from it is, that what is called regular treatment by the graduates of the profession, is not based upon sound principles, but, to a great extent, experimental and empirical.

The faculty at first stood aghast at this bold innovation on their time-honored system of dealing with the disorders of mankind. But demonstration proved too strong for bigotry and prejudice, and many of the most distinguished physicians of the day took sides with the strong-minded and observant man of science. From that hour to this common sense has been continually gaining ground in the ranks of the profession, and a great and salutary revolution has been effected in the management of all human diseases.

Majendie and his fellow reformers believed that as sickness weakened the animal powers of the sufferers and depressed their mental energies, and these were the natural combatants of disease, it was something worse than lunacy to break them down utterly with drastic purgatives and other paralyzing drugs. They held that where purgation was necessary it should be mild in its character and that the strength of the patient should be sustained while the system was being cleansed and purified by gentle evacuants. They were strong advocates of Tonic Treatment, and Majendie, in his celebrated preparation of Quinine, gave to the world a more effective invigorant than any at that time in use.

But experience afterward proved, and the fact is now generally admitted, that Quinine, although a potent tonic, is a very dangerous one. It affects the brain and nervous system disastrously, and, like mercury, produces mortification of the bones. It was given wholesale to our soldiers during the war as a remedy for malarious fevers, and thousands of invalid veterans can sorrowfully testify to the sad consequences it has entailed upon their frames and their constitutions. In fact it is one of those equivocal medicines which, in relieving an acute disease, generally lay the foundation of some chronic infirmity.

Great mistakes are made in the use of astringents. Cases which require a powerful tonic always require something [illegible]. If the stomach is weak and disordered, the blood is sure to be more or less impure, the bowels more or less disordered, the liver in an unhealthy condition, and the nerves unstrung. When that ruling organ, which feeds and sustains the rest, is diseased, it infects, to a certain degree, all the others and it is useless to use astringents or diffusive stimulants like the stomach [illegible] ailments that will remedy the mischief produced by indigestion among the auxiliary and dependent organs. A preparation combining in due proportion the properties of a Tonic and an Alterative, is what is needed to effect a cure. In Majendie's day no such preparation existed; but it exists now, and society for mankind, its immense value as a medicinal agent is becoming more widely known and thoroughly appreciated, both by the profession and people at large, with every passing year. We who have accompanied us thus in our remarks on the progress of rational ideas in medical science, will [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CATHOLIC IMBROGLIO.

Probable Settlement of the Difficulty Between the Bishop and His Clergy.

Highly Interesting and Important Official Documents.

Copy of the Charges Preferred Against Bishop Duggan.

The Result of Bishop Kenrick's Investigations in Chicago.

How the Accusations of the Dissatisfied Clergy Were Received at Rome.

Letter from Cardinal Barnabo.

The trouble existing between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago and several of his clergy may now be considered, as the appended documents will show, at an end. It would seem that Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, had received, shortly after the arrival of Bishop Duggan from Rome, letters from the rightful authorities of the Holy See to make strict and accurate investigations of the difficulties existing in the Diocese of Chicago, and report the result of his inquiries to the Prefect of the Sacred Congregation *De fide Propaganda*, at Rome. This the Archbishop has done; and it would seem that he has placed the entire matter in such a light as to have received a verdict in favor of Bishop Duggan, before the arrival of the Rev. Dr. McMullen in the Holy City, and thus, as it were, completely taken the wind out of the sails of that gentleman, who has thus taken a long journey for naught. The communication of Bishop Kenrick to Cardinal Barnabo examines the eleven heads of accusation preferred against Bishop Duggan by the Rev. Messrs. Dunne, McMullen, Roles, and McGovern, *seriatim*, and although it must be confessed that the Right Reverend prelate who presides at St. Louis appears in nearly every line of his missive as an apologist for his brother at Chicago, yet it must be presumed that the authoritative pronunciamento from the Sacred Congregation, which "rejoices in the fact that the accusations brought against him have been found to be false, and that its good-will towards him has not in the least been diminished," has finally ended the controversy, and that any further appeal by the complaining priests is entirely out of the question.

BISHOP KENRICK'S LETTER.

CHICAGO, August 16, 1868.

Most Eminent Father:

Immediately that it was permitted me by the return of the Bishop of Chicago, who arrived on the third day of the present month, I endeavored to fulfil the office required of me by letters from Your Eminence. For six days I have remained in the city, and have frequently spoken with very many priests of the diocese, as well secular as religious, concerning the complaints made against the Bishop. I took care that the priests, Rev. Messrs. Dunne, McMullen, Roles and McGovern, who were known as the ones who had brought the matter before Your Eminence, should be cited before me, that I might learn from them what they had to establish their accusations. Of these, two have hitherto appeared, and were able to bring forward nothing at all in defence of the charges urged against the before mentioned Bishop. They replied that they would lay their answers before me in writing, which as yet they have not done. If they should do this before I bring this letter to an end, I will submit them enclosed with this to Your Eminence. Drs. Dunne and McGovern were absent from the city on the arrival of the Bishop, one of whom assigning as a reason the press of ill health, but the other stating no cause for absence.

Besides the letters above mentioned, which I had received from Your Eminence at Rome, the Bishop of Chicago supplied me with those which you had sent to him while he was at Rome, dated the 14th day of December, of the last year, in which are contained eleven heads of accusation, brought forward by the above-mentioned priests; which heads I have thought should be copied here, that their refutation might be proceeded with in order.

FIRST CHARGE.

"First. It is charged before this Sacred Congregation that Your Lordship administered in a careless manner, chiefly in what relates to the government of parishes, in which you not only displayed no care, but, rather, tended directly to impede that which had been undertaken for the good of religion."

ANSWER.

Nothing at all has been brought forward to establish this accusation; on the contrary, very many priests of the diocese, who have been engaged in missions, have testified that the Bishop has assisted them, both by counsel and money. In Appendix No. 1, attached to these letters, where the status of the diocese in the years 1859 and 1868 is shown from the Catholic Directory, Your Eminence will find how much the Church has accomplished in this diocese during the time in which the Bishop of Chicago has undertaken its government.

SECOND CHARGE.

"Secondly. It is also unsatisfactory that Your Lordship should have been absent from the diocese for about half the year, during which time you spent a great amount of money which should have been employed in the erection of new missions and in maintaining the old institutions of religion. Whence it follows that everything is in a very wretched condition."

ANSWER.

It is true that during the last six years the Bishop has been absent three times in Europe, namely, in 1862, when, at the invitation of the Supreme Pontiff, he went with other Bishops to Rome; likewise, in the year 1866, he was absent three or four months on account of ill health, under the advice of his physician, an absence which he made known to Your Eminence by letter; and finally during the last year, first in obedience to the Sacred Pontiff, and then in compliance with the direction of his physician, who considered that he needed a long repose from his labor. The state of his health becoming worse, he was compelled to spend a month or two in Paris, where he was taken so seriously ill that his medical attendant, Dr. Acosta, thought his life in danger. Hence it became impossible for him to assist at the centenary celebration of the Most Holy Apostles, after which, by the advice of the aforesaid physician, he undertook a journey to the hot springs of Carlsbad, in the Kingdom of Bohemia. Afterwards he visited Rome, where he remained until the beginning of February, when the malady which had induced him to try a change of climate attacked him anew. As it was impossible for him to return home in the middle of winter, he determined to visit the holy places in Palestine, hoping to be able to return to Rome before Easter. At other times when he has absented himself for one or two weeks to avoid the heat, which in this part of the country is very great, he has but followed the example of those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health. In the meantime, the church of Chicago has not suffered in any respect unless, perhaps, on this last occasion, when some priests have dared to conspire against him, absent and in ill health.

THIRD CHARGE.

"Thirdly. You have also been blamed for the fact of your diocese not having a sufficient number of priests, whilst it would have been very easy to have educated a sufficient number of them, if the money given for that purpose had been spent according to the intention of the donors. In the meanwhile twenty-six missions are without priests; the faithful complain, and several thousand have fallen away from their faith."

ANSWER.

It might easily happen that the diocese should be in want of priests without culpability on the part of the Bishop; since the number of the faithful daily increases so much by European immigration, that it becomes very difficult if not impossible to provide at once for their spiritual wants. The same may be said of all the dioceses of the United States. To assert, however, that twenty-six parishes or missions capable of supporting a pastor are destitute of priests is a sheer calumny, as is also the assertion that the Bishop could have done more than he has actually effected. From the Catholic Directory for the years 1859 and 1868, it appears that the number of priests has increased from sixty-five to one hundred and six.

FOURTH CHARGE.

"Fourthly. Moreover as regards the Diocesan Seminary, it is asserted that sufficient means are not given for the maintenance of the youths there educated; and that while the clergy and laity contribute yearly $6,000 towards the support of the seminary, you allow only $1,000."

ANSWER.

How far this assertion is true, the account rendered by the Rev. Mr. Halligan, and included in this letter, marked No. 2, will clearly prove. During the last ten years the Bishop has spent on the seminary the sum of $37,0[illegible], whilst all the contributions of the clergy and people, and of gifts from the society at Lyons, amount to only $[illegible]. When I interrogated the Rev. Drs. Roles and McMullen concerning this point, they replied that the clergy and laity *should have* paid yearly $6,000 in accordance with the tax list, as prepared by the directors of the seminary, according to which each parish was taxed a certain amount, but that they were ignorant whether those taxes had been paid. By the account above alluded to, it is proved that the full amount of those taxes have never been paid. Whence it is made evident what must have been the *animus* of priests who have not hesitated in attempting to fasten so atrocious a calumny on their Bishop.

FIFTH CHARGE.

"Fifthly. It is added that Your Lordship converts the money of the diocese to your own private use; that during the last four years you have received forty or even fifty thousand dollars, and have not spent the half of that sum in the interest of your diocese. To what uses it has been converted no one knows."

ANSWER.

I have asked the Rev. Dr. McMullen to point out the sources whence the Bishop has derived such ample revenues; and he has assigned none other than the cemetery, the chancellary, the Church of St. Mary, near which he lives and which is attended upon by the priests who dwell with him, and finally, some revenues derived from the rent of houses built on ground belonging to him and also from the sale of sand. He added, moreover, that he only conjectured that such might be the extent of the revenues. He also acknowledged that he had been mistaken with regard to the cemetery, believing it to yield $10,000. What I know for certain is, that the Rev. Mr. Halligan has told me that from the 14th of May, 1867, till the 31st of July of the present year, he has spent for the cemetery, in the name of the Bishop, $700 in excess of its receipts. An account of the receipts and disbursements of the Bishop submitted to my inspection by the same Rev. Mr. Halligan proves that he has expended for the good of the diocese whatever he has received, no matter from what source it came; so that for this long period (of the Bishop's administration), with an income amounting to nearly $300,000, there is scarcely $1,000 which remains unaccounted for. These calumniators have, moreover, contradicted themselves, by acknowledging that they were ignorant how one-half of the income had been employed, and at the same time not hesitating to report that the Bishop had converted it to his own personal use.

SIXTH CHARGE.

"Sixthly. Fault is found with Your Lordship for levity in judging and in manner of acting. It is said that, influenced by mere rumors, you judge severely, and are moved by envy and prejudice against certain persons, whilst on the other hand you allow priests of bad character to continue in the exercise of the sacred ministry, from which very grave evils are to be deplored."

ANSWER.

This head of accusation hardly deserves an answer, unless it be admitted that the Bishop is bound to give an account of his manner of proceeding to his priests, and to depend on their decision for the removal of priests of defective morality. The Bishop has frequently complained to me, before these accusations were made to the Sacred Congregation, that he was thwarted in his endeavors to remove scandals by these his accusers, who took upon themselves the advocacy of wicked men. Of this I am sure, that he has never knowingly injured an innocent man, nor borne with a depraved one. He has also frequently complained to me that during his absence the Rev. Dr. Dunne, his Vicar General, had admitted wicked priests into the diocese, although he had given positive orders not to admit a single strange priest.

SEVENTH CHARGE.

"Seventhly. It is, moreover, asserted that you do not enjoy the esteem either of the clergy or laity; that you confirm the slothful in their apathy, while they laugh at your simple-mindedness; and that, in consequence of this, the worthy members of the clergy lose courage, seeing the Bishop in contradiction with himself. Hence, scandals increase among the laity."

ANSWER.

Any one who has visited the diocese, or witnessed the reception of the Bishop on his return a few days ago, must have perceived that notwithstanding the calumnies and false rumors of which the aforesaid priests were either the authors or abettors, he was received with the greatest joy by both clergy and laity. How false, then, is the assertion that he is not generally esteemed, except by the four above mentioned priests, of whom the Rev. Dr. McMullen alone was present, two of the others being out of the city, and the other, Mr. [illegible], remaining at home. All the priests who were then present in the city received him with the greatest joy, and none showed their grief at the calumnies brought against him. Nor should it be here omitted that all the regular clergy, Jesuits, Redemptorists and Benedictines, have ever been in his favor and have heartily undertaken his defence in his absence.

EIGHTH CHARGE.

"Eighthly. It is said that the greatest evils have resulted from your bad administration of temporal affairs, so that if you should return to the United States, the civil government would deprive you of the administration of all temporalities."

ANSWER.

In this country the civil government never meddles with the administration of church property; however, the aforesaid priests, by spreading false rumors among the laity in relation to the bad administration of temporal affairs, might, perhaps, have induced some to petition for the revocation of the charter by which the Bishop is empowered to acquire, and administer ecclesiastical property in his own name. This, however, they have not been able hitherto to do; nor, should they attempt it, could they succeed in their undertaking.

NINTH CHARGE.

"Ninthly. It is alleged that you do not visit your diocese, and that there are parishes of from four to five thousand souls, which you have not visited for the last four years; and that there are some missions in town, which, in spite of their entreaties, have not seen their chief pastor in their midst."

ANSWER.

In the letter which I received from Your Eminence, bearing date March 31, the following occurs: "That for a long space of many years not a new mission nor a new parish had been formed under his direction; that a third part of the diocese has never seen his face; that for the last ten years the Sacrament of confirmation has not been administered to the children." The Rev. Mr. Halligan, who acts as pro-Chancellor to the Bishop, has proved to me from notes which at different times he received from the Bishop, that from 1858 to 1863 he visited about one hundred localities outside of the city, during which time he confirmed nearly 6,000 persons. During the year 1863 he visited forty different places, and administered confirmation to about 5,000 persons. In the year 1864 he visited fifty places, and confirmed about 5,000 persons. In the year 1865 he visited thirty localities, and confirmed 4,000. Finally, during the year 1866, he visited fifteen places, and conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on 3,000.

TENTH CHARGE.

"Tenthly. You are accused of spending your time in useless and trifling conversations, which is a cause of bad example to Protestants, who have not heretofore observed the like in the higher clergy."

ANSWER.

This accusation is too frivolous and vague to deserve any other answer at my hands than the wish that the accusers may themselves employ their free time as usefully as the Bishop, and may give to others, whether Catholics or Protestants, no examples of a different nature from what the Bishop gives, and ever has given, them.

ELEVENTH CHARGE.

"Eleventhly. Finally, to come to the most serious head of accusation, it has been told me that upon leaving your diocese you entrusted the administration of temporalities to a youthful priest of your household; that he, although not commended to the office by nature, experience or fitness, had undertaken it for the purpose of sending to you the money that might be collected, and that he executed your orders in a tyrannical manner towards the clergy and laity. Moreover, this priest is said to have acted with such want of circumspection as not to hesitate to bring suits before the civil courts and to prosecute priests for trifling sums. By this mode of procedure he has rendered himself a laughing-stock, and supplied ample cause of dissatisfaction to Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, he is said to have carried his presumption to such a pitch as to force him whom you yourself had appointed Vicar General in spirituals, to suspend him from the exercise of his ecclesiastical functions."

ANSWER.

The falsehood of all these accusations, with the exception of the appointment by the Bishop of a young priest for the administration of his temporal affairs, will clearly appear to Your Eminence from his own testimony, appended to this letter and marked No. 3. The reason why he imposed this heavy burden upon a young priest was simply because he had no one else whom he could better trust. There was, indeed, the Vicar General, but the Bishop did not wish to entrust to him the administration of his temporalities, since he had good reason to believe him burdened with debts, and, besides, taught by experience, he trusted little to his prudence. But why did he allow him to continue in the administration of spirituals? This was the result of circumstances. The Bishop had had him from the beginning of his Episcopal office as his Vicar General, nor was there any reason for depriving him of that office. It was necessary, for the reasons already stated, for the Bishop to leave his diocese; otherwise he would not then have [illegible] himself. He also foresaw that his manner of [illegible] would offend the Vicar General, and he [illegible] Rev. Mr. Halligan the power [illegible] to the [illegible] from his judgment to another Vicar General in case Dr. Dunne should attempt any proceedings against him. Experience has proved the wisdom of his foresight; for when the Rev. Mr. Halligan proved his fidelity to the Bishop by not allowing the Vicar General to touch any sum beyond that which the Bishop had allowed, the former threatened him with suspension, and would have carried his threats into execution, had it not been for the power of appeal. This is the very fount of so many evils. From it came the false rumors against the Bishop, which have been spread among the people; from it proceed the accusations which have been presented to the Sacred Congregation—accusations which, as is evident from what has been said before, are altogether destitute of the least foundation.

This is what I deem it my duty to report to Your Eminence in relation to the complaints made against the Bishop of Chicago.

I am Your Eminence's most obedient servant in God,

PETER RICHARD KENRICK,
Archbishop of St. Louis.

To His Eminence D. CARDINAL BARNABO, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation *De fide Propaganda*.

THE ROMAN REPLY.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord:

The letter of Your Grace of the 19th ult. (19th August) has arrived, by which I have learned the result of your inquiries to the accusations brought against the government of the Diocese of Chicago, and the manner of acting of its chief pastor. It is pleasing to hear that most of those accusations are contrary to truth—a statement which has also of late been made to me by persons far above all suspicion. Such being the state of things, which is a cause of joy to me, I, however, deem it opportune to state that if Metropolitans were to show themselves a little more ready in accepting and paying attention to complaints which sometimes some may occasionally make against their own Bishop, they would, perhaps, not so readily have recourse to this Sacred Congregation; which complaints, sometimes, in reference to the quality of those who apply, and out of the solicitude it has for the churches, it is compelled to receive.

Moreover, you will please not forget to mention to the Bishop of Chicago that the Sacred Congregation rejoices in the fact that the accusations brought against him have been found to be false, and that its good will towards him has not in the least been diminished. This is what I have to communicate to Your Grace.

I pray God to preserve you long and have you in His holy keeping.

At Rome, from the Sacred Congregation *De propaganda fide*, September 9, 1868.

D. CARDINAL BARNABO.

To PETER RICHARD KENRICK, Archbishop of St. Louis.

CITY POLITICS.

Grand Scandinavian Republican Mass Meeting.

Speeches, Music, Lunch, and a Street Parade.

Announcements for To-Night.

The Scandinavian Republican assemblage at German Hall, on Saturday evening, was one of the most pleasant political gatherings of the present campaign. The West Side Scandinavian Grant and Colfax Club and Tanner companies, both mounted (not on mules) and on foot, about 400 in number, headed by a splendid band of music, paid a visit to the North Side Scandinavian organization, the two bodies of men filling the large hall to its utmost capacity.

Upon their arrival they were received with enthusiastic cheers, and having been seated, the President of the North Siders, Charles J. Sundell, Esq., made a well-worded reception speech, which was appropriately replied to by the West Side President, A. B. Johnson, Esq., who at the same time is Major of all the different Scandinavian Tanner Companies from that division.

Colonel Aug. Jacobson then made a speech full of stirring eloquence, reminding his countrymen that the thousands of Scandinavians who had laid down their lives on the field of battle for the maintenance of the American Union now called from their graves upon those living, to see to it that all those sacrifices were not made in vain, and that the placing of their gallant leader, Ulysses S. Grant, in the Presidential Chair, would be the salvation of the country.

The Colonel was followed by Dr. Paoli, whose pointed remarks on the important duties now before his countrymen elicited the most hearty applause.

The announcement of Captain Phelan, who had just entered the hall, that in the Eleventh as well as in the Sixth Ward, Irish Republican Clubs had just been formed, giving renewed evidences that the Irish of Chicago are being more and more released from the Democratic grasp of the devil, called forth tumultuous applause, and many enthusiastic cheers for the Irish Republicans of Chicago.

Ex-Sheriff John A. Nelson thereupon reminded his countrymen of the fact that the registry books for the different voting precincts of the city will be open during Tuesday and Wednesday next, and that every voter should see to it in time that his name is properly registered before election day.

The Scandinavian Glee Club, among which are some of the finest voices we ever heard, under the eminent leadership of Mr. Berg, then sang some of their beautiful Fatherland songs with a precision and perfect intonation seldom equalled, and which aroused the enthusiasm of the assemblage to the highest pitch. This closed the proceedings in the hall, whereupon the whole company was invited down stairs to partake of some refreshments.

This over all the Tanners formed in line, and, with lighted torches, made a splendid appearance on their march through some of the principal streets of the city. Even the Democrats must have been impressed with the grandeur of the scene, for in passing the Sixteenth Ward headquarters of that fraternity, on North Clark street, the Scandinavian Republicans were greeted from there with the burning of bengal flames and colored lights.

THE ELGIN DEMONSTRATION.

The Tanners of Chicago, remembering the generous addition which the Elgin Tanners gave to the grand torchlight procession in this city a few weeks since, propose to return the compliment, and numbers will leave the city at 4 o'clock to-day to attend a demonstration in that city this evening. Let all who can attend.

TANNER CONCERTS.

Let none forget the Tanner promenade concert of the Ninth Ward, on Wednesday evening, at the West Side Rink. It will be an enjoyable affair.

The Committee of Arrangements for the South Division Tanner promenade concert, which will be held at Library Hall on the 15th, will meet at Room No. 5, Court House, at 5 p.m. to-day.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Second Ward Tanners will meet this evening at their headquarters. Every member is expected to be present.

All officers of the Tanner corps are requested to be present this afternoon at 5 o'clock, at an important meeting to be held at No. 116 La Salle street.

A grand Republican rally will be held this evening in the Fifteenth Ward, at No. 29 Chicago avenue. Good speakers will be present, and a good time may be expected.

There will be a general business meeting of the Fourth Ward Tanners, at headquarters, this evening.

The Tanners of the Ninth and Tenth Wards are requested to meet at their respective Tanneries at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, in order to participate in the demonstration at Elgin this evening.

The Eleventh Ward Tanners will meet this evening at their headquarters, corner of Lake and Halsted streets. The officers are particularly requested to be present.

The Fourteenth Ward Tanner officers will meet this evening at No. 547 North Wells street for the transaction of very important business.

Companies E and G of the Fifteenth Ward, and Republicans in general, are requested to attend a meeting at No. 29 Chicago avenue. Good speakers will be present.

The South Side Company of French Tanners will meet this evening at No. 116 LaSalle street to transact important business.

The Swedish Emigrant Society of this city propose to hold a fair in Library Hall for the benefit of poor emigrants, on the 19th to the 22d of the present month, inclusive. Donations for the fair should be delivered either at Rev. Mrs. Bradbury's, No. 16 North Franklin street; to Mrs. Almini, No. 84 Third avenue; or they may be left from the 10th inst. until the commencement of the fair, from 3 to 6 p.m., at Svea Society Hall, No. 45 North Clark street.

EARTHQUAKE REMINISCENCES.

A Chicagoan in the Great Convulsions in South America.

Vivid Scenes—The Terrible Sufferings of the People.

The Tidal Wave and its Appalling Havoc.

The Unearthed Skeletons—Americans to the Rescue.

A Horrible Tale of Woe.

The recent earthquake in South America, which, in its terrible fury, laid waste the cities and towns along the western coast for a distance of six hundred miles, and resulted in the destruction of fifty thousand human beings, is still a subject of intense interest to the general reader, and anything new, strange or startling relating thereto is perused with eagerness. Since the destruction of Lisbon, an event which has become one of the great historical epochs of the past century, there has occurred nothing in the way of a catastrophe to compare with this in attending terror and loss of life. It is not strange, therefore, that the recent convulsions should receive so much consideration, and form a topic of such general interest. Chicago, for a time, was somewhat jealous of South America. It felt that the great upheaval of the earth and the waters was indeed a rare circumstance—one that could hardly occur with the Chicago swamps and the placid waters of Lake Michigan—and hence the Garden City was conscious that its reputation for being the great sensational centre of the continent was seriously impaired. It was true enough that we could furnish more devastating conflagrations, more heinous crimes of whatever species, and many other things to match; but everybody instinctively felt that an earthquake, with tidal wave accompaniments, was at present beyond their reach. To-day Chicago feels better. Knowing that a first-class earthquake would not come to her, she, wisely, went to the earthquake, and has now returned to tell the story. When we say that Chicago was there, we speak in the sense that every one of her citizens is duly invested with power of attorney to represent himself as the whole. Chicago, thus centralized in William Brown, Esq., brother of Sam Brown, the well-known proprietor of a furnishing establishment, left the present site of the Western Metropolis, some eighteen years ago, to attend this earthquake. He went by the way of California, and, knowing that there was no need for hurry, remained on the golden shores until last July, when, with a cargo of flour, he embarked on the good ship Santiago, at San Francisco, and steered towards the south. After two weeks' sailing with favorable wind she made port in the harbor of Iquique, a Peruvian city of considerable commercial importance, with a population, at that time, of 20,000 inhabitants.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Brown, to whom we are indebted for the very interesting details that will follow, is a fine specimen of a genuine American, at home everywhere, even in an earthquake. Of superior intelligence, and endowed with powers of keen observation, his account may be relied upon as among the best that will ever be given to the public of that calamitous affair, and in the attending results of which he was an important actor. Entering port almost simultaneously with the Santiago, arrived the United States man-of-war Wateree, with a full complement of sailors and marines. During a few days previous to the earthquake the Americans thus arrived came frequently together, and on the fatal afternoon, the 13th of August, a party, including Mr. Brown, were on a visit to the eastern part of

THE CITY.

Iquique, or the greater portion thereof, lies upon low ground, formed in a sort of basin, at the foot of a considerable mountain range. Some of the better class of private residences are built up the mountain side, to the height of several hundred feet, but the Custom House, the business places, the work shops, &c., were all located upon this low ground, which gradually rose towards [illegible]. It was near 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the [illegible] being extremely close and sultry, when the first symptoms of

THE EARTHQUAKE

were experienced. For many minutes before there were any physical demonstrations, everybody seemed filled with a fear of some impending danger, and a general and almost painful uneasiness was observable, especially among the natives. Suddenly the worst fears were realized. A low, rumbling sound, like the tramp of a thousand horsemen, was heard in the distance, and, as it rapidly approached, the earth began to tremble. The party of Americans were only surprised at the strange noise, but the natives, as if guided by instinct, at the first sound of the approaching trouble left their houses, old and young, and fled the city. With those who appreciated the terrible danger that was surely coming, there was but little time for deliberation, and not knowing from what direction to expect the dread powers, and not knowing where there was danger or safety, the people ran in every direction, and thousands into the very jaws of death. Ten minutes after the first symptoms were experienced, the work of destruction was begun, and in half an hour the work was completed. Both land and water had done their work of death, and from that one city of 20,000 inhabitants, alone, 15,000 were suddenly called before their Maker.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

When the party of Americans saw the natives hurrying towards the mountain, they, apprehensive of coming danger, followed the example. They had gone but a few steps, however, when the earth underneath their feet began to shake and tremble, and otherwise comport itself in such a violent manner that an upright position was held only with the greatest difficulty. Simultaneously with these powerful throes of mother earth, there arose a vast and impenetrable cloud composed of dust, sand and even goodly-sized gravel stones and what the attending darkness allowed to remain visible the dust that gathered in the eyes obscured entirely from view. It was a fortunate circumstance that the party of which Mr. Brown was a member had already commenced the ascent of the mountain, when the dust cloud arose, for in any other direction there lurked almost certain death. The sensation one experiences in a first class earthquake, according to our narrator, is that of being thoroughly, even outrageously, shaken by about four men. It seemed to him as if all nature were dancing a devilish jig, and old Beelzebub was thundering away on his big bass drum. In the great dust-cloud, it was made impossible for one person to see another at his elbow, and as the shocks continued and increased, men, women and children were thrown against each other with terrible force, and to speak adequately of the terror and confusion that prevailed, one would fail in language. The dust-cloud that covered the earth did not extend higher than twenty or thirty feet, and in ascending the mountain a short distance, an unobstructed view of

THE SCENE

was obtained. It is a difficult task to present in written words, as it should be done, what is felt by an eye-witness, or to give even a faint idea of the scene as described by one who has yet the terror of the awful sight before him. Mr. Brown and his party were at the base of the mountain when the threatened danger warned them to fly upwards, and hence but a few minutes had elapsed when, in a comparatively secure place, a full view, such as few men ever had of a similar scene, was afforded. The Spanish-American cities are generally richly endowed with church edifices, adorned with towering steeples, and these were the first to assume an appearance of restlessness. For a moment they appeared to dance on their base, and then swaying wildly to and fro, fell, in a conglomerated mass to the earth, crushing whatever moved or lay underneath. Next the larger class of houses began to show the effect of the repeated shocks, and, one after another, they gave way and fell crumbling to the ground, a mausoleum to all that abided therein. All of a sudden, a terrific shock was felt, the very earth seemed for a moment turned up side down, trees were torn from their roots, great rocks came down the mountain side with terrible velocity, and all the city lay a mass of ruins. It was an awful moment, trying to the utmost the courage and fortitude of the bravest, and with many this terror was so great as to turn their black hair to a silvery whiteness.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

Scarcely had the force of the great shock abated when a new terror arose. The sea had left its bed, and, lashed by some internal force into a seething caldron, rose mountain high into the air. It is a trite saying that water always seeks its own level, and, as the ocean rose, it sent its maddened waters, with resistless fury, over the doomed city, and all who up to that moment had succeeded in sustaining life, were now surely dead. Fully three-fourths of the city was entirely covered out of sight, and as the water again receded all the debris went with it, and in many places, where a moment before stood the habitations of men there remained only the bare ground. There appears to be a prevailing impression that this terrible wave came from far out in the sea, and as it was carried forward gained in strength, and finally in all its fury came upon the land. This impression is a mistake. The wave really commenced on the brink, and was caused by the rise of the water. In many places the land was overflown several miles inland, and an idea of the height to which the water rose may be gained from the fact that the American man-of-war was carried half a mile up rising ground, and was then let down without sustaining so much as an injury to a spar. Although the vessel was fully manned, not a human being on board received the slightest injury, although some were pretty badly frightened at the sudden change from the sea to dry land.

THE NIGHT.

In the tropical climates twilight is at best of but short duration, but on this afternoon it grew suddenly dark an hour earlier than usual, and before the people that were saved had time to collect their senses all was opaque. As the night grew on, and the sea had become comparatively lulled, near sounds could be distinguished, and the cries that came from the maimed, wounded and dying that literally covered the ground were appalling and terrible beyond expression. Wherever darkness found the people, there they remained all night, and sometimes, even above the groans of the dying, could be heard the agonizing prayers of the unharmed, who, in their despair, called upon God to deliver them from His wrath.

THE RUIN.

How slowly the hours of the night dragged along only those that sat in the midst of that fearful desolation can tell. At last day dawned, and then a terrible scene met the eyes of the survivors. The city was gone, but the bay was completely filled with the *debris* of houses, vessels, and the remains of men, women and children. It was estimated that at least five thousand bodies covered the water. So completely was the harbor choked up with these fragments of dwellings and dead bodies, that for several days all attempts of incoming vessels to reach the quay were futile. The work of

BURYING THE DEAD

devolved almost exclusively upon the Americans present. Mr. Brown labored hard for twelve days at this terrible task. The sailors and marines of the Wateree did noble work in this cause. Because of their miraculous escape from what, under ordinary circumstances, would have been certain, the man-of-war's-men were looked upon by the natives as saints and worshipped them as demi-gods. Although food was plenty from other stranded vessels, they would touch nothing that did not come from the charmed vessel. Mr. Brown's history of the burial of the dead is a fearful one. The natives refused to touch a single body, and sat about their ruined houses in a stupid, thunderstruck sort of way until driven from the city by the suffocating stench of the decomposed bodies. When the work of interring had progressed for several days, and the stench had become truly horrible, the burial party with which Mr. Brown had connected himself came upon a ruined mansion, and, while viewing the scene of desolation, they heard faint groans. While searching for the cause, they came upon the prostrate form of a beautiful young girl, both of whose feet had been crushed and hemmed in by two enormous boulders. When she saw the men she held up her hands in agony and begged that an end be put to her existence. While the men were engaged in relieving her from her terrible position she expired. This is but one of a hundred instances that could be told of the woe and terror of those days. Mr. Brown confirms the story of

THE SKELETONS,

which many people have seen fit to discredit. An old grave-yard, located about a mile from Iquique, near the waters, in the presence of the tidal wave, gave up its dead, and on the following day several hundreds of perfectly preserved petrified remains, with hands clasped over their knees, sat upon the surface of the ground. The ground above them had been entirely washed away. A number of ancient trinkets were found upon their bodies, and it is believed that the remains are those of the native Peruvian Indians.

ONCE FOOLS, ALWAYS FOOLS.

These Peruvians refuse to learn wisdom through experience. No sooner were the bodies all buried than the work of erecting new abodes was begun on the very sites where their predecessors were destroyed, although there is plenty of building ground a few hundred feet up the mountain.

Mr. Brown lost his entire cargo of flour in the crash of the tidal wave. When he had performed his duty to the dead, he started for his former home, and arrived here a few days since.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Among our despatches yesterday was one announcing that Mr. William Chandler, formerly of this city, had met with a very serious accident, from being thrown from his carriage, at Cleveland, Ohio. The accident occurred on Saturday, and we have now to announce the death of Mr. C., which occurred yesterday, occasioned by the injuries received the previous day. As mentioned above, Mr. Chandler was a former resident of Chicago. He was a brother of E. B. Chandler, Esq., superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, and at the time of his death was occupying the responsible position of general ticket agent of the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad, with headquarters at Cleveland. At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Chandler enlisted in Taylor's celebrated Chicago battery as a private. In 1862 he was promoted to the position of Lieutenant, and assigned to Waterhouse's battery. He continued in the service of his country until Lee surrendered, when he was mustered out, and returned to this city. Upon his arrival in Chicago he was united in marriage to a daughter of F. H. Boydon, Esq., the well-known real estate agent. In the spring of 1866 his wife died, and in August last he followed the body of his only child to the grave. Mr. Chandler was a genial, accomplished gentleman, beloved by all who knew him, and universally respected for his honorable dealings and energetic business qualities. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

A meeting of the ex-officers of the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee was held in Parlor 1 Tremont House, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand reunion of those armies to be held in this city, on the fifteenth and sixteenth of December next. General McArthur was called to the chair, and Colonel John Mason Loomis was appointed Secretary. Major Strong stated that, inasmuch as but few were at the meeting, and as it was advisable to have all the officers who had served in those armies present, if possible, he would suggest that the local committees of the different army societies be requested to meet, and presented the following call, which was approved: "The local committees of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia are requested to meet in Parlor 1 Tremont House, at sharp eight o'clock, Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., for the transaction of important business connected with the proposed reunion of the armies on the 15th and 16th of December next. Any ex-officers of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps, who served under General Sherman in his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, are requested to meet with the committees at the above place." The meeting then adjourned.

That immortal philosopher, known to inhabitants of this mundane sphere as "J. N.," and whose fame reaches from Kalamazoo to Key West, has arrived in Chicago. He has not yet intimated any humanitarian design of philtering his peculiar and lofty notions to the unenlightened of the Garden City, but he is announced to speak on to-morrow evening at Galena, and, possibly, if properly waited upon, he might be induced to develop himself in this city sometime during the week. It is to be hoped that Mr. Spettigue, and several other prominent citizens, will call upon the grand and gloomy immortal, and persuade him to tell us some of his great thoughts. Like Mahomet's coffin, this wise man oscillates between heaven and earth, and, unaffected by fear or prejudice, takes a calm and dispassionate view of all the commotions that disturb the children of men. He thinks the war was entirely a misapprehension, and that if Lee and Grant had understood each other, they would have found that they had been fighting to the same end. We welcome the immortal to the Queen City of the Lakes.

The arrest of a woman named Kate Cronan, upon an admission made by herself that she had committed infanticide, her own child being the victim, will be remembered as having taken place on Friday morning. The details of the matter were published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, and the statement of the prisoner was given in that issue. She frankly confessed to having thrown her child, a babe only a few weeks old, into the vault of an outhouse attached to the residence of a Mrs. Kavanagh, on Indiana street, near Wells, but her story was disbelieved. Yesterday forenoon the policemen who were detailed to investigate the matter found the remains of the babe in the place where the heartless mother had thrown it. The woman is now in jail awaiting further examination at the Police Court.

An officer of the Union Park Police Sub-station, while passing the corner of Lake and Reuben streets, at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, noticed two men hurry away from a grocery store, kept by Messrs. Brown & Scott. He at once imagined the bent of their errand and followed them. They noticed that the policeman was on their trail, and suddenly changed from a slow gait to a dead run, each taking a different route. The officer drew his revolver and fired after them, but failed to hit either of them. Upon an examination of the store it was found that nothing had been stolen, but everything portable was thrown around in the most promiscuous manner. The burglars, for such they were, had probably been frightened and abandoned their undertaking.

The following bids were opened at the Board of Public Works, on Saturday: For curbing, filling and paving Desplaines street, from Fourth to Van Buren street: Alex. Miller, curb walls per cord, $31; filling per cubic yard, 65 cents; paving, wooden block, $1.7[illegible]; Boyington patent, $2.40. [illegible] Anderson & Co., $19.00, 25 cents, $1.9[illegible]. [illegible] Collyer & McLelland, [illegible]. Robert Stuart, [illegible]. [illegible] & Bro., [illegible]. J. [illegible] McMahon, [illegible], 74 cents, $1.85, $2.10. Awarded to Anderson & Co. For laying private drains on [illegible] street, between Halsted and Reuben streets: W. Woodruff, per lineal foot, 60c; M. Mulcany, 65c; P. Prophy, 65c; R. O'Neil, 60c. Awarded to W. Woodruff. For planking Canal street, between Fulton and Kinzie streets: B. Bartelme, complete, $4,750; J. S. Taylor, $4,985. Awarded to B. Bartelme.

While the procession of the Democracy was passing along Wabash avenue, Saturday evening, the house No. 133 Michigan avenue was entered through the back way by thieves, who ransacked the premises. The residents were on the sidewalk at the time, viewing the display, and the thieves had every opportunity to make a good job. They broke open a trunk belonging to a servant girl named Myra Baxter, and rifled it of its contents. They also collected a quantity of silver and placed it on a table in readiness to be removed. Fortunately something disconcerted them, and they departed, leaving most of the property behind.

John Giefke and Herman Hoffman had some difficulty with Adolphe Foebets, at a ball, on Monday night. After the dancing they followed him on his way home, and attacking him near a street corner, stabbed him severely in the head. On Saturday, at the Police Court, they were committed for trial in bail of $500 each.

Sweeney Johnson, an old offender, just out of the Bridewell, was arraigned before Justice Milliken, on Saturday morning, charged with tapping the till of George Hutt, No. 234 Sedgwick street. He confessed his guilt and was held for trial in bail of $500.

Mr. Herman Dyckhoff, who served five years in the United States army in suppressing the rebellion, died in this city on last Friday. He was a brave soldier, a true friend, and an honorable man. Yesterday his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of people.

The man John Smith, who assaulted and cut with a knife, John O'Hara, in a North Side saloon, several nights ago, was fully committed for trial, at the Police Court, on Saturday in bail of $500.

The inmates of the Soldiers' Home desire to express their thanks to Captain Moses Shields for his highly appreciated donation of one barrel of smoking and one half barrel of fine cut chewing tobacco, and a box of pipes.

Richard Butler, for throwing a prostitute down the stairs of a Clark street bagnio, was, on Saturday, fined $25 by Justice Milliken.

Five Hundred Cottage Grove Lots at Auction To-Day.

The sale at auction of five hundred Cottage Grove lots, by Clarke, Layton & Co., takes place this afternoon, as per announcement, at their office, No. 128 Washington street, at 2 o'clock. There is no necessity for us to again assure our readers of the great desirability of this property as an investment; everyone knows the advantages it possesses, as the great rush at the sale this afternoon will determine. It is the most thoroughly accessible property in the city. The title is short and perfect, and the terms one-third cash, the balance in one, two and three years. Do not forget that the great South Side Park will be located near this property the coming winter. Be on hand at No. 128 Washington street promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Co-operative Failure.

The Union Manufacturing Company, whose failure, on account of the ill-working of the co-operative system, was mentioned some days ago, will sell its entire property at auction to-day at 2 p.m., at Nos. 24 and 26 North Jefferson street. If the stockholders of this institution do not profit by this failure, the party who becomes the purchaser undoubtedly will.

Correction.

Our types were made to say that the retail rooms of Field, Leiter & Co. would not open until 10 o'clock Monday evening. It should have been 10 o'clock in the morning. In the evening the entire building will be thrown open to the inspection of the public.

Funeral of General Gates.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The funeral of Brevet Brigadier General Gates, United States Army, was largely attended this afternoon. All the United States troops at Governor's Island acted as an escort, and the body was taken to Governor's Island for interment.

National Sunday School Union.

NEWARK, Oct. 10.—The National Sunday School Union is to hold its next annual meeting in Newark in November.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When the Plantation Bitters were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or trifling, the decanter of those Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a sovereign remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the fac-simile of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hugh Wilson, Condor, Washington County, Penn., says: "For several years I have been under treatment for consumption, gradually getting worse. I was induced to try Wright's tar syrup; purchased it from your agent in Pittsburgh. I am growing stronger, gaining in flesh, and feel that my lease of life is better than it has been for years."

Dr. Wright's Tar Syrup will cure all pulmonary and bronchial affections, liver complaints, dyspepsia, etc. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Lord & Smith, Chicago, General Agents for the West.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., successors to Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. We have no special agents.

"See Naples and die," says the Italian proverb. Inhale the odor of Phalon's new perfume, "Flor De Mayo," and you will say that life has for you another charm. What Naples is among the cities of the Mediterranean, that perfume is among the other perfumes of the world. Sold by all druggists.

Have you tried the new Perfume? Bouquet des Antilles! It is sure to please, for it possesses all the desirable qualities. Sweet, lasting and cheap. Price 75 cents. Sold everywhere. A. I. Matthews & Co., 12 Gold street, New York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations [illegible] Lotion." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold everywhere.

All Night gives instant relief. All Night for aching corns. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

HOOKER—McIVER—In this city, on Thursday evening, October 8, by the Rev. [illegible], Frank Hooker, of Boston, Mass., and Margaret C. McIver, eldest daughter of Roderick McIver, Cornwall, Ontario.

DIED.

PORTMAN—Yesterday morning, Anton Portman, aged 30 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 115 Ontario street, to-day at 11 o'clock a.m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON—October 11, at her residence, No. 471 Carroll street, Adna, wife of Peter Johnson (firm of Syverson & Johnson), aged 27 years. Funeral Tuesday at 1 p.m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CRANDON—In Batavia, Ill., October 9th, Howland Washburn, youngest child of Major Frank and Libbie W. Crandon, aged 1 year 7 months and 12 days.

Amusements.

LIBRARY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING

READINGS,

FROM SHAKSPEARE,

BY MRS.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

One Series of Four Readings Only.

MRS. KEMBLE will have the honor to read four of Shakespeare's Plays in Chicago, in the following order: On Monday Evening, Oct. 12—

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 14—

KING LEAR.

On Friday Evening, Oct. 16—

SECOND PART OF HENRY IV.

On Saturday Morning, Oct. 17—

AS YOU LIKE IT.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets for the series and for single Readings will commence on Thursday morning, Oct. 8th, at 9 o'clock, at COBB, PRITCHARD & CO.'S, 81 and 83 Lake-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the hall. The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock, and the Morning Readings at 2 o'clock p. m. It is respectfully requested, to avoid interruption, that the audience be seated ten minutes before the Readings begin.

Auction Sales.

500 LOTS AT AUCTION,

ON COTTAGE GROVE, DREXEL AND EGANDALE-AVS.,

In the Town of Hyde Park,

ON AND SOUTH OF ELM-ST.,

At the Office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 Washington-st.

Sale to take place on Monday, the 12th of October,

At 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

The dummy cars will run to and past this property in 60 days from now, thus making it very desirable for suburban residences. The land is laid out in large and deep lots. No part of the city is rising in value more rapidly than this section, nor is there any which will pay better as an investment.

TERMS OF SALE—¼ to ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent, payable annually.

See handbills and plat of ground, which will be furnished at our office by the 1st day of October.

Title perfect.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.
128 Washington-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS or any one having a few thousand dollars to invest. An entire

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

In perfect running order, to be sold

AT AUCTION, TO-DAY.

The Union Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, their entire property, consisting of building

Nos. 24 & 26 North Jefferson-st.,

Foundry, japan shop, pattern shop, engine, boiler, tools, machinery, stock on hand, office furniture, good will, &c. The arrangement of the foundry and machine shop is most complete, and will accommodate about [illegible] workmen. The machinery is of the newest pattern and adapted to the manufacture of steam engines, steam pumps, brewers' supplies, sewing machines, seal presses, lathes, planers, and general machinery. It is most advantageously situated, and forms altogether one of the most complete establishments in the Northwest for the manufacturing business. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, at the east door of the establishment, 24 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

300 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN

HYDE PARK,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1868, at the spacious salesrooms of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

Sale commencing at 7 o'clock.

We shall sell the remaining 300 lots unsold of the 400 lots in Wheelock & Hermann's Subdivision of Sections 15 and 21, in Hyde Park.

These lots lie west and south of "Douglas Tract."

Half a mile west of the Lake.

One mile and a half east of Woodlawn Station.

A part of the land heavily timbered.

Valuable limestone quarry on a part of it.

Every foot high and dry.

Title without a shadow upon it.

Chicago & Calumet Dummy Railroad will go through it.

SALE TO BE POSITIVE, and to make sales certain deposits will be required at the time of purchase.

TERMS: ⅓ cash; balance 1 year; interest at 8 per cent.

Call and get a plat.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods Winter Clothing and Underwear, Dress Goods, Yarns, Germantown Knit Goods, Boots & Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths,

&c., at auction, on Wednesday and Thursday Mornings, Oct. 14 and 15, at our spacious up stairs salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find at this sale a fine line of goods to stock up with.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

Tuesday, Oct. 13th, at 9½ a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 43 Randolph-st.

Largest Fall Trade Sale of the Season

(To Close a Partnership.)

200 Cases Boots and Shoes,

$50,000 Worth of Custom-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also, $20,000 worth of general Dry Goods, including Flannels, Woollens, Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Blankets, Suspenders, Piece Goods, such as Cassimeres, Beavers, Chinchillas, &c., &c., &c.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

CATALOGUE SALE.

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY

AT AUCTION,

BY THE CRATE.

On WEDNESDAY, October 14th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, Nos. 118 and 120 State-st.,

75 CRATES OF WHITE CROCKERY,

consisting of a complete assortment. The crates are well assorted and worthy the attention of the trade. Country merchants are invited to attend the sale. Samples can be seen Thursday. Catalogues Wednesday. Sale without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—TRADE SALE.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, at 10 a. m.,

At the rooms of DANIEL SCOTT & CO., 43 Randolph-st.,

150,000 Genuine Figaro Cigars,
50,000 Assorted Brands.
ALSO,
100 barrels Cherry Tobacco, including all the favorite brands.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTH TRADE SALE.

WE SHALL OFFER

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Oct. 14, at 9½ O'cl'k, prompt,

1,000 CASES CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Also, at 11½ o'clock, 40 cases

MEN'S ARMY BROGANS,

For account whom it may concern, at our large

SALESROOM, 18 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

Two doors from Richmond House. Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

BY CHILDS BROS.,

51 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Piece Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Will sell at our salesroom on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13 and 14

At 9½ o'clock.

GEO. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

50 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS AT auction on long time, on State, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., and Wentworth, Stewart, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana-avs. Sale Monday evening, Oct. 12th, at 7½ o'clock, at our auction rooms, 116 South Clark-st.

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAX MARETZEK

COMBINATION COMPANY.

ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.

Positively Last Week of the Opera.

This Monday, October 12, Weber's Grand Opera of

DER FREISCHUTZ,

With the following great cast:

AGATHE	Madame CELLINI
ANNA	Madame ROTTER
MAX	Herr HABELMAN
HERMIT	Herr FORMES
THE PRINCE	Herr REICHARDT
CUNO	Herr BEHRINGER

And JOSEPH HERMANNS as CASPAR.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Oct. 13, positively last time of Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera,

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.

Received with the greatest enthusiasm on Saturday last. The same great cast. GRAND BALLET, new dresses, and scenery.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, only night of Verdi's popular Opera,

BALLO IN MASCHERA.

(The Masked Ball.)

With an immense cast. GRAND INCIDENTAL BALLET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15, a favorite Opera.

FRIDAY, Oct. 16, only night of Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera,

STAR OF THE NORTH

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, $[illegible]. Seats for any of the above performances can now be secured at the Box Office of the Opera House.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7, performance commences at 7¾.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

A Midsummer Night's Dream,

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Remember seats can be secured six days in advance.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Monday, Oct. 12, and every evening during the week, at 7¾, also at the Grand Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock, Boucicault's

LONG STRIKE,

Or, THE WORKINGMEN OF MANCHESTER.

With new scenery, machinery and appointments, incident to the piece. The great Factory and Telegraph Scenes. Despatches received on the stage will be read to the audience.

ARLINGTON HALL,

Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

J. H. Haverly......Manager.

MONDAY, October 12th, first appearance of HOLLIN HOWARD, the Burlesque Prima Donna. Also, of the eminent Basso Profundo, WM. BUTLER. Friday, Oct. 16th, Benefit of HERNANDEZ. Matinee Saturday afternoon.

AT LIBRARY HALL.

Northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

GRAND FAIR,

Under the auspices of the

SVEA SOCIETY,

For the purpose of procuring means to complete their Emigrants' Home, commencing

Monday, Oct. 19, at 7 p. m., and continue from 10 a. m. on Oct. 20, 21 and 22.

Every evening concert by the GREAT WESTERN LIGHT GUARD BAND.

Songs from the two Scandinavian societies—Society Nora and Society Svea.

Tableaux arranged by Herr CLAUSS, late from the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen.

All other amusements as well at the Fair.

Ladies waiting at the Fair will be in different national costumes. This Fair will in every way be made so pleasant and amusing as to make it one of the principal fetes of the season.

Tickets, $1 for season of four days. Single tickets at the door.

Also a Grand Ball on October 22, commencing at 8 p. m. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band. Tickets, $2. Gents' and ladies' tickets for Fair and Ball separate, to be had at the principal book and music stores, and all members of the Society.

SOUTH DIVISION TANNERS'

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT AND BALL,

At LIBRARY HALL, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1868. Music by the full Great Western Light Guard Band.

Tickets, admitting Gentlemen and Ladies, $1.

N. B.—Full programme of entertainments will be given in a few days.

THE COMMITTEE.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.—Statements by singers, speakers, teachers and invalids, of results to their voices and health; cases of cure of hoarseness, phlegm and fatigue; old notes strengthened; new notes made; lost voices restored. Pamphlet by Prof. McCOY, of Crosby's Opera House. Published and for sale (25 cents) by Western News Co., and at news, book and music stores.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Furnished house, on Michigan-av., to a person without children, who will board the owner and family. Call at 260 Michigan-av., between the hours of 6 and 7, and 12 and 1. Good reference required.

TO RENT—A two-story frame dwelling of 8 rooms, in good repair, No. 511 West Washington-st. Rent $50 a month. Apply to WM. OLCOTT, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—By D. Cole. Two marble-front houses, Nos. 4[illegible] and 4[illegible] West Washington-st., east of Park. Basement, three stories and French roof, with all the modern improvements, with brick barn, sub-cellar, and in one of the finest blocks in the city. To rent from one to five years. Rent reasonable. Also, a number of other stores and houses, from $15 to $[illegible] per month, good locations. Apply at my office, 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—No. 448 West Washington-st., fine location, house two-story and basement, with Mansard roof. No. 1[illegible] Elm-st., between North LaSalle and North Clark-sts., a comfortable house of 10 rooms. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A boarding house, centrally located, that will accommodate fifty week boarders, and 25 to 30 day boarders of the best paying class, with the furniture for sale, that must and will be sold within three days—on account of sickness in the family—at a great sacrifice. Call early, as we must sell. E. W. HAGERTY, 168 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—In Evanston, two good new houses of seven and eight rooms. Apply to me at Evanston, or at my office, 10 LaSalle-st., between 1 and 6 o'clock p. m. C. E. BROWNE.

TO RENT—On Fourth-av., corner of Polk-st., four rooms, $12; neat house near Douglas University, $[illegible]; fine house on Kankakee-av., with all modern improvements, $[illegible]. CLAFLIN & WHITNEY, 127 Madison-st.

TO RENT—Two-story house on Wabash-av., and furniture for sale. House has all modern improvements, with large stable in rear. Furniture is one year. None but responsible parties need address P. O. Box 1[illegible].

TO RENT—No. 101 Huron-st., a first-class two-story and brick-basement residence, with 12 rooms, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 98 Huron-st.

TO RENT—One of the new marble-front houses (almost ready) on North LaSalle-st., between McCagg-place and Oak-st. House two-story and basement, with French roof, finished in the most perfect manner, and supplied with every convenience. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—884 Wabash-av., fine new brick house, all modern improvements, immediate possession, either with or without furniture. Inquire of RICHARD BAXTER, 166 and 168 Randolph-st., Room 1, up stairs, or on the premises.

TO RENT—Two neat four-room cottages, east front, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $[illegible] each. W. M. BENTON & CO., 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A one-story cottage containing three bed-rooms, with closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bath-room, with hot and cold water, china closet, gas, cellar, and rooms all large, house being 26 feet wide. Gas fixtures will be rented with house. Apply to C. L. HARMON, 61 State-st.

TO RENT—49 Oak-av.—A new, desirable two-story house of 9 rooms, &c., beautifully located in Cottage Grove, convenient to horse and steam cars. Board for lady taken towards rent, if agreeable. Inquire of W. M. CHIDISTER, 25 River-st., Key at 23 Oak-av.

TO RENT—Three nice front rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with pantry, closets and water conveniences. Also, a nice office room at same place. Inquire up stairs at 263 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two-story house of 10 rooms, water, gas, bath room, &c., No. 154 Adams-st., two blocks from the Post Office. Rent $[illegible] per year. None but those who are responsible and can furnish good security need apply. COOPER & PACKARD, 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—House containing nine rooms, and furniture for sale for $[illegible]. Inquire at 16[illegible] North Clark-st., up stairs.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Three stores and two dwellings over them, on the corner of West Madison and Paulina-sts. The dwellings will be rented separately, if desired. Apply to A. BLAKE, 31 Park-av.

TO RENT—Three-story brick building No. 77 Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington. Apply to THOS. LONERGAN, No. 16 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Store 20x80 with 40 feet of basement, in a good locality, fitted for the pork business or a general meat market. Inquire at 3[illegible] South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—The office, No. 10 Oriental Building, with furniture. Apply to WM. OLCOTT, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Bonded Warehouse. The fire-proof building, now occupied by Sturges & McAllister, located at the north end of Rush-st. bridge. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, Room 11, Dickey's Building.

TO RENT—A first-class office for rent in Masonic Temple. Call at Room No. 10 Masonic Temple, or No. 1[illegible] Washington-st. SINCLAIR & TOMPKINS.

TO RENT—Store, and fixtures for sale. Fixtures must be sold before the 15th instant, cost or no cost, as the owner is going to leave town. Apply on the premises, 136 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two double front offices, second floor, 144 and 146 Madison-st.; new, desirable and cheap; $[illegible] each, with long lease, if required. Inquire at Room 6, on the premises.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—One suite of rooms for gentleman and wife. Also several other rooms. Location good. Rent reasonable, at 333 South State-st.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished front room, suitable for two persons. 119 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A good-sized room, furnished, at 366 Third-av.

TO RENT—A few pleasant lodging rooms, at 61 Adams-st.

TO RENT—A furnished front room, suitable for one or two young men, with board. Apply at 259½ State-st.

TO RENT—At E. Wood's popular boarding house, corner of Hubbard-court and State-st., some suites of unfurnished rooms; also, two large, square rooms, with first-class board. Can be obtained if applied for soon. Good references required and given.

TO RENT—Room to rent, and furniture for sale. Inquire at Room 20, Cobb's Building, No. 12[illegible] Dearborn-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

TO RENT—A nicely furnished suite of rooms, and furniture for sale cheap. Location Dearborn-st. Address P. O. Box 7[illegible].

TO RENT—A well furnished room at 137 Dearborn-st., opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT—Double and single furnished rooms at 49 East Adams-st.

Real Estate—City.

Improved.

FOR SALE—S. H. Kerfoot & Co., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.:

IMPROVED.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

Unimproved.

FOR SALE—By Ezra Ayres, Real Estate Broker, Office No. 7 (up stairs) Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Thos. A. Hill & Co., Room 13 Mercantile Building, 128 LaSalle-st.:

BUILDING LOTS ON THE AVENUES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Half acre Lots—A few more of those desirable lots near the Presbyterian Seminary, west of Lincoln Park, fronting on Dunning-st. and Lill-av., are offered at only $2,[illegible] each, or $[illegible] per foot. Lots on Fullerton-av., one block south of the above, are selling at $[illegible] per foot and over. The street cars will likely run within one block of them next spring. This is a really choice location for residences, only one block north of the present city limits, in a distance from the Court House where south side property is selling at $[illegible] per foot. [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

Bookkeepers, Salesmen, &c.

WANTED—Journeymen Tailors. Three good coat makers can have steady employment the year round, at good wages. Apply to [illegible] GREENHOUSE, Canton, Fulton County, Ill.

WANTED—I want a man to take the AGENCY for Lloyd's great Double Revolving MAPS of Europe and America, and America, with the [illegible] county colored map of the United States on the back, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land, with patent revolvers, by which either map can be thrown front. Each map is eight inches large, with ribbon binding and double brass rollers. Price $[illegible], worth $[illegible]. A small capital will do to start with, [illegible] a copy can be got for three great maps. Send stamp for circular, terms, &c. J. T. LLOYD, Box 588, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—2,000 laborers for grading R. R. & M. R. R. in Iowa. Wages $2. Free transportation. Apply to our agents, F. H. Weare & Co., Commission Merchants, No. 18 Dearborn-st. WOLF, CARPENTER & AYLE, Contractors.

WANTED—We can give permanent employment, at pay of over $[illegible] per month, to any business man having a cash capital of $[illegible]. THOMPSON & CO., Room 11, No. 144 Madison-st.

WANTED—City solicitors for a first-class New York Life Insurance Company. Also local agents in all parts of the State. Liberal commissions paid. Call on, or address, GENERAL AGENT, Room 6, Speed's Block, 130 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Three experienced dry goods salesmen. Salary $[illegible] a week. Apply to PETTIS, DICKSON & CO., Indianapolis.

WANTED—Outside salesmen for this city and Milwaukee. Also men with small capital to invest in good business chances. FRANK GREEN, 104 Randolph-st., Room 7.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell, by sample, three keen new articles. Call at once and examine them. $[illegible] per week guaranteed. O. R. STANFORD & CO., 28 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

WANTED—An experienced salesman in the hat, cap, and fur trade. First-rate references required. Apply to A. HERZOG, 70 Lake-st.

WANTED—Good men seeking employment to engage in a light legitimate business. No competition. Large profits, sure pay. Call, or address with stamp, EMERSON & BARRETT, 129 South Clark-st.

WANTED—100 agents, immediately, in city and country. Can make $[illegible] per month. Neat and easy business. The business is applicable to either gentlemen or ladies. Address or call on THOS. McMAHON, 198 Randolph-st., Room 22.

WANTED—Two men for light work and one salesman; also a lady at No. 1 North Clark-st., up stairs, Room 3. F. B. BROWN.

WANTED—Seven salesmen this morning, after 9 o'clock, at ORVIS & BOSTWICK'S, over 128 and 130 Dearborn-st. To first-class salesmen familiar with our line of goods we will pay $[illegible] per week. To those of little or no experience $[illegible] first year.

Trades.

WANTED—Immediately, good slate-roofers. Apply at ROBERT GRIFFITH'S, 128 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good Tinner to go to the country. For particulars inquire of JEWETT & ROOT, 20 River-st.

WANTED—Tailors. A few first class overcoat makers to go to Pekin, Ill. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed to good workmen. Apply, Monday afternoon, at Room 18, 84 LaSalle-st. C. A. HAWLEY & CO.

WANTED—Tinner to go to Green Bay, Wis. Apply to JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 36 Michigan-av.

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

House Servants.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

Males.

SITUATION—Wanted, A young man of steady habits desires a situation in a [illegible] store. He had two years' experience, writes a good hand, is a good penman, and is willing to work. Address GEO. A. WHITE, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Photographers—One of the oldest and most successful photographers in the United States, at present in Chicago, would accept a situation to take charge of a gallery, or as operator. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man (Dane) as driver for a private family. Apply at News store, No. 29 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a boot and shoe cutter to take charge of a shop. Has had [illegible] years' experience as foreman. The best of references given. Address Drawer 218, Waukegan.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a competent and experienced engineer, either in city or country. Address ENGINEER, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who speaks German, to do chores or make himself useful in a store. Inquire at 222 Twenty-[illegible]-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced drug clerk. Address "DRUGGIST," [illegible], Wis., stating terms.

SITUATION—Wanted—As drug clerk, by a young man having some knowledge of the business. References given, if required. Address [illegible], Dodderville, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As coachman by an experienced man, in a private family, lived during three days, at his last place. [illegible] Good references given.

Females.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady who writes a plain business hand and is correct at figures desires to obtain employment copying. Address O. Box 3[illegible].

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, for general work, plain sewing, or to assist in care of children. Good reference given. Apply at 80 [illegible] Washington-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable young lady as cashier or saleswoman. Best of references. Address A B, Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family. Can be found at 282 Madison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As seamstress, by a young lady who understands operating the [illegible] sewing machine. A permanent situation preferred. Address "C H," Tribune office.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Matthew Hale Smith's new book, "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." If you wish to know how fortunes are made and lost in a day; how "countrymen" are swindled by sharpers; how gambling houses and lotteries are conducted, and everything of interest relating to prominent men and important places of New York, read "SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK." A large octavo vol., over 700 pages, finely illustrated. We want agents, male or female, in every city or town to canvass for it. Everybody wants to know all about New York. No book ever published that sells so rapidly. We employ no general agents, and offer the largest commission. Send for our 32 page circular. Full particulars and terms to agents sent free on application. J. B. BURR & CO., Pubs. Hartford, Ct.

AGENTS—Wanted—$8,640 a year to agents to introduce an article of absolute household utility, and in universal demand. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Wanted—For the IMPROVED STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—acknowledged by all to be the best low-priced LOCK-STITCH Sewing Machine in the world. Price $[illegible] [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

[illegible]al Republican Rallies in the States Holding Elections To-Day.

[illegible]peful Tidings from the Several Battle-Grounds.

[illegible]est Move of the Philadelphia Copperheads Checkmated.

[illegible] and Indiana Promise well for the Republicans.

[illegible] Canvass in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

[illegible]TE OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA—[illegible] AND BLOOD-TUBS [illegible] IN FROM NEW YORK AND [illegible]LTIMORE—A RIOT FEARED.

[illegible] Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

[illegible] outside work of the campaign in this city [illegible] on Saturday evening, and there are no [illegible] of any kind to-night. The leaders of [illegible] parties are engaged very quietly in perfecting their arrangements for to-morrow. If a fair [illegible] can be had the city will give a handsome [illegible] majority; but the Democrats are [illegible] every nerve to defeat the will of the [illegible] voters by fraud. Telegrams from New York [illegible] that at least three thousand roughs left there [illegible] night and to-day, intending to vote early and [illegible] here to-morrow. [illegible]

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.

[illegible]

Hon. W. H. Seward and General Stoughton, of Michigan. [illegible]

[illegible] REPUBLICAN RALLY AT GOSHEN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 12.

The Democracy of Elkhart County threw down the gauntlet here on last Saturday, and challenged the Republicans to beat them to-day, which they did by nearly two to one. The demonstration was simply gorgeous in display of beauty and art, and some Republican voters, outnumbering by a thousand any rally ever held in this county, completely filling the streets of this little town. After the Court House Square was full, there were fully twenty thousand people outside, and a more enthusiastic time is seldom witnessed. Hon. Conrad Baker, Governor of Indiana, opened the exercises by a two hours' speech full of facts and wit, satisfying the people that he is the right man in the right place.

A little before three o'clock the engine whistle of the special train bearing Mr. Colfax was heard, and a regular stampede took place for the depot, where he was welcomed by the loyal thousands, who in their anxiety to see him by the [illegible] nearly suffocated him. He was escorted to the grounds by a fine Tanner and cavalry procession, amid the firing of cannon and playing of music. He spoke to them nearly an hour, and returned to the depot to take a homeward train, which was late, and after a vigorous hand shaking he was compelled to speak again.

This evening the Goshen Tanners, with additions from various parts of the county and Michigan, turned out 1,100 torches, giving more light than was ever seen here before after dark, after which Emory A. Storrs, Esq., gave them one of his best efforts in speech-making, causing many gratifying remarks flattering to his ability.

Suspended across the street, was a large banner upon which was inscribed, "Welcome to Schuyler Colfax, the next Vice President," and the spontaneous shouts of welcome to him were fully indicative of the soundness of the cause in Elkhart County.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS IN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THOMSON, Carroll County, Oct. 12.

Saturday night was the occasion of a rousing Republican meeting and torch-light procession, the largest that has been held in Little Carroll during the campaign. A Tanner Club had been organized at this place, under the command of Captain Geo. McCoy, and Lieutenants [illegible] and Bristol, when the Carroll County Tanners visited our place for the purpose of assisting us to light our torches. Captain Wagoner, of Shannon; Captain Compton, of Lanark, and Captain Becker, of Mount Carroll, with their commands, to the number of 221 torches, arrived on a special train. There were present about 600 spectators. Enthusiastic speeches were made by Major Nase, our candidate for the State Legislature, Messrs. [illegible] and Armour, of Mount Carroll, Captain Wagoner, of Shannon, and Captain Jenks, of Lanark. Old Carroll is wide awake, and will roll up a rousing vote for Grant and Colfax, Palmer, Washburn, Major Nase and the cause of liberty and justice. But few of the Democracy were present, and but one made the least demonstration, he hiding behind a large lumber pile, occasionally cheering for Sey and Blairmore.

This is the first time the Democracy have ever nominated a full ticket in this county, and on the 3d of November they will find that it does little good to play running for office, as they will be so completely wiped out there will not be enough left to tell what has become of the party. Look out for a good report from Carroll County in the coming election. We are wide awake, and ready for action.

All go to Freeport on the 14th instant to hear Palmer.

LIVELY CANVASS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT, Lawrence Co., Ill., Oct. 11.

The unprecedented demonstration in this county which we have held here to-day was changed from Lawrenceville because of the better facilities for entertaining a large crowd at this point. Although a meeting is to be held at Olney to-morrow, only eighteen miles distant, yet the people came from far beyond that point to join in our feast. Richard, Crawford, Wabash, Lawrence and Clay Counties sent their thousands to swell the enthusiasm which broke out at 4 o'clock this morning with booming of cannons. The day has been as charming that the political strength has been fully shown which far surpasses the estimate of the most sanguine. This is the most vigorous canvass ever made in the Eleventh District, and Marshall's friends concede that there is now no hope of his election. He is running about and trying to answer the speeches and remarks of every school-boy in each precinct, and is much alarmed. The Democrats even have lost confidence in him. His base misrepresentations of men and measures have won for him the just contempt of every honest and intelligent man and woman. His competitor, General J. S. Martin, is here and is winning golden opinions from all parties by the canvass he is making. He had a glorious record in the war, is a fine lawyer, a scholar and polished gentleman, familiar with all the needs of the district. He carries with him the confidence of the people. He is sure to be elected.

Hon. W. H. Robinson, candidate for State Senator from the Second Senatorial District, is making a fine canvass, and with every prospect of election. He is a young lawyer of rare promise, and will do honor to our State in the position which he will fill. His district is close, and the Democrats have already imported one hundred voters from Jasper into Richland County. Lawrence is a close county, but will be carried by a small Republican majority, and the gain here is greatly due to the efforts of Lyman Utter, a young live Republican.

[illegible]

SENATOR TRUMBULL TO SPEAK IN SPRINGFIELD TO-MORROW—COPPERHEAD FIZZLE AT PLEASANT PLAINS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 12.

Senator Trumbull will make his reply to Pendleton's speech, delivered in this city on the 17th of September, on the 14th inst. A large audience will be in attendance. The Senator will arrive to-morrow evening or Wednesday morning. [illegible]

PROCLAMATION FOR AN ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

[illegible]

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SANDWICH—A DENIAL.

SANDWICH, Ill., [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

Th[illegible]

VOL XXII.

HOW THE BETS RUN.

[illegible]